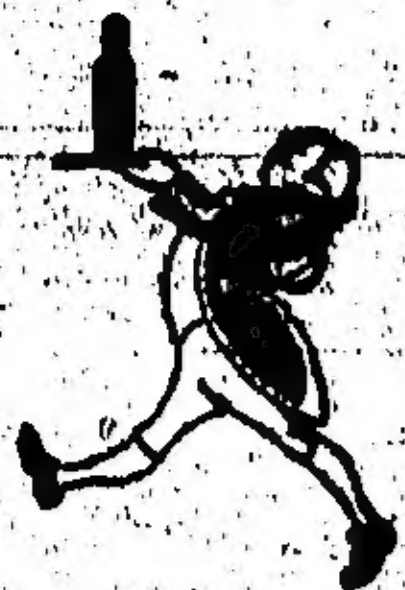


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DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

TODAY

(November 17.)

Rotary Club Tiffin, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 1 p.m.

Tennis at U.S.R.C.

Cricket—Hong Kong v. Shanghai (Hong Kong O.C. ground) 10.30 a.m.

Open Air Concert on H.K.C.C. grounds at 9.30 p.m.

Hockey—Radio Sports v. Argyle & S.H. (Caroline Hill).

Queen's Theatre: "Strangers May Kiss."

World Theatre: "Emperor Chin Lung travelling Kiang Nam," episode 9 (Chinese film).

Star Theatre: "One Mad Kiss."

Central Theatre: "So This Is Paradise," Part II. (Chinese film).

King's Theatre: "Girls Demand Excitement."

A.D.C. presents "Dear Brutus," Theatre Royal.

Ten Dances at Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.

Tides:—High at 1.10; Low at 0.54.

WEDNESDAY

(November 18.)

Interport Cricketers Dinner at Government House.

Cricket—United Services v. Shanghai (Hong Kong O.C.).

Football—First Division: Navy v. Argyle (Seakungpo), 4.15 p.m.

Hockey—H.K. Hockey Club v. H.K.S.R.A. (U.S.R.C.), 5 p.m.

Rugby—Club "A" v. Kowloon Rugby Club (Happy Valley), 5 p.m.

Tennis at U.S.R.C.

Criminal Sessions Open at Supreme Court.

Fire Brigade Annual Drill Display, Central Police Station Compound, 3 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Strangers May Kiss."

World Theatre: "Emperor Chin Lung travelling Kiang Nam," episode 9 (Chinese film).

Star Theatre: "One Mad Kiss," 9.20 p.m. Mantel Co.

King's Theatre: "The Brat."

Central Theatre: "So This Is Paradise."

A.D.C. Presents "Dear Brutus," Theatre Royal.

Ten Dances at King's Restaurant Lane, Crawford's and Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances at Peninsula Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel.

Tides:—High at 2.01 and 7.12; Low at 10.42 and 10.17.

THURSDAY

(November 19.)

Cricket—Shanghai v. Kowloon Cricket Club.

Interport Cricket Dinner, Hong Kong Hotel.

Golf—First Round of Railway Cup.

A.D.C. Presents "Dear Brutus," Theatre Royal.

Queen's Theatre: "Strangers May Kiss."

World Theatre: "Emperor Chin Lung travelling Kiang Nam," episode 9 (Chinese film).

Star Theatre: "Lord Byron of Broadway."

King's Theatre: "The Brat."

Central Theatre: "Holiday."

Ten Dances at Hong Kong Hotel; Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.

Tides:—High at 3.30 and 7.19; Low at 11.23 and 1.40.

VOICES FROM THE PAST.

ENGLAND'S STORE OF HISTORIC GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.

WHERE LONG-DEAD CELEBRITIES ARE HEARD AGAIN.

Melba, Patti and Caruso, Tennyson and Kelvin, Asquith and Balfour—they are all dead now, the accents that charmed their generation are silent, writes Campbell Dixon in the London Daily Telegraph.

But in a quiet room at the British Museum their voices are still recorded in metal; and in a studio in Middlesex I was allowed to conjure them up in illustrious procession, with a score of others—Lord Roberts warning the nation of its peril in 1912, the great Tamagno in decline, Dan Leno in the hunting song that convulsed us and now can only be described as dreary.

It was an odd experience and a little saddening: uncomfortably like listening to ghosts. The British Museum's oldest matrix—the metal negative from which ordinary positive records are printed—is one made by the late Lord Tennyson. The circular metal matrix lies in a box beneath a desk; but as no positive was available I had no chance to test its dubious audibility. Nor was I able to hear Tolstoy reading from one of his books—a record made in 1905 when he was 77.

Gladstone died too early for inclusion; and one misses the names of Kitchener, Swinburne, Meredith, Irving and T. S. Eliot.

Collection Beyond Price.

The living are better represented. There are speeches by the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales (on sportsmanship), Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald (on unemployment), Mr. Bernard Shaw (on "Spoken and Broken English"), and records of many of the leading singers and writers of the last quarter of a century.

Most of the records have been presented to the Museum on the condition that no use shall be made of them for fifty years. It will be possible then, and in later ages, to print all the copies desired. Posterity (allowing for mechanical imperfections) will be able to estimate the artistry of Melba, the golden throat of Caruso, the eloquence of Balfour and Asquith.

Above all, provided they are not misled by the account of Mr. Shaw, generations to come will be able to learn just how the people of the early twentieth century spoke English. Phonetically and historically the collection will be beyond price.

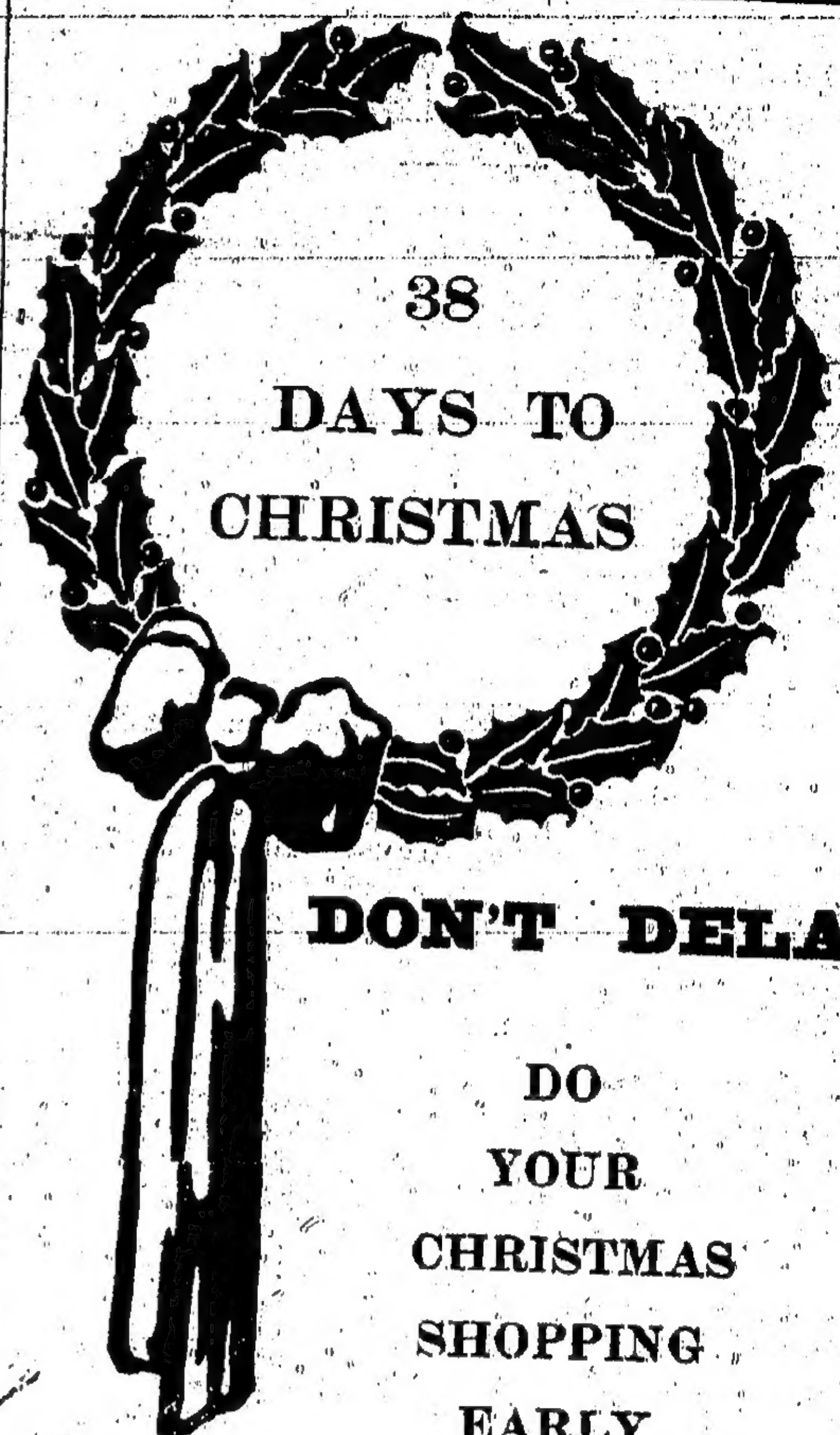
How much would we give to-day to know how eloquent Demosthenes and Cicero really were, how Pitt compared with Fox, and Burke with Macaulay? And how much more would we give to know not merely what they said, but how they said it? Did pater rhyme with cater? Was Julius really called Kaiser? Should we use the Italian "i" and "e" and "u," and pronounce Publius in the modern (or North Country) manner? We shall probably never know.

Our Accent Preserved.

Nor—and it is more important—can we know exactly how our ancestors spoke English. We who speak the tongue that Shakespeare used probably speak quite a different tongue altogether; and, as for the pronunciation of Chaucer, it is a matter for intelligent guesswork.

While the Museum collection exists, no such obscurity can even veil the standard accent of to-day. But where is the record of the local dialects that are fast disappearing? Many people have been lamenting the passing of county dialects which will soon be only legendary. It seems a pity that a growth so very English should be allowed to pass away and leave no aural trace. It is, perhaps, even worse that we should have made no adequate attempt to capture for posterity the hundreds of Indian, African, and other native tongues which will soon be for ever silent.

And what of the films? A thousand years hence professors will be writing monographs on "Intolerance" and "Ben Hur" and "Chunlin." But the only sound film in the Museum is that epic of the Burmese jungle, "Chang." Unless steps are taken soon, posterity will not even have the opportunity of studying an exhibit labelled "How He Lied to Her Husband," by G. B. Shaw (example of Primitive Humour; early twentieth century).



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SPARKS FROM THE PLUGS

INVENTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

PROMINENT AMERICAN MANUFACTURER'S INTERESTING WIRELESS LECTURE.

The story of how the self-starter was invented is an interesting one. A friend of Mr. Charles Kettering, vice President of General Motors Corporation, suffered a broken arm from the kick-back of an old fashioned motor while he was cranking his car one morning. Mr. Kettering determined that he would find some way of eliminating the necessity for manual cranking. He worked on the problem for several months and brought out the self-starter, first placed on the market in Cadillac cars.

Mr. Kettering, who is also General Director, Research Laboratories, General Motors Corporation, recently delivered the following talk by radio broadcasting:

"The automobile is not the invention of any one man. It is a composite aggregation of a great many inventions. The automobile is only a generation old. But its beginning antedates recorded history.

"That prehistoric experimenter who found out how to build a fire was perhaps the first man who contributed a discovery to the automobile. Civilization dates back to the first wheel, perhaps the greatest of all mechanical inventions. The wheel on which it rolls, and fire that gives the wheels the power to roll, are the two basic developments upon which the automobile is founded.

"How to get iron out of its ore by heating it with charcoal or carbon was another important discovery. Others discovered how to make steel to purify it, to forge it, to roll it, to temper it; and later—much later—they learned how to alloy it with a little nickel for toughness, a little manganese for hardness, or a little chromium, nickel or silicon for resistance to heat and rusting.

"Other men found out how to recover from their respective ores the additional 24 metals that metallurgy now furnishes for making automobiles.

Coming to the Wheel and Axle.

"In the mechanical field, some one utilized the wheel and axle to make a carriage. Making use of friction, brakes were invented. The usefulness of the lever and the crank were discovered. Teeth were put on the wheel, making a gear. In 1804, springs were invented and applied to vehicles. At last the steam engine, and the locomotive were developed, utilizing these mechanical principles, together with the reciprocating piston for delivering power. Then in 1890 Lenoir made the first engine in which the fire that operates it was made directly in the engine's cylinder. Lenoir was followed by many other investigators, one of whom was N. A. Otto. Otto combined the theory and the practice of some of his predecessors, and built an internal combustion engine which is of particular interest because it was the father of the one in the automobile. It mixed a hydrocarbon fuel with air, compressed the mixture in a cylinder, and ignited it with a flame.

"Then about 1860 Colonel Drake struck oil near Titusville, Pennsylvania. In separating kerosene—which was the desired product—from this oil, petroleum refiners had a by-product, gasoline, for which they had no use. And you can imagine that it was difficult to dispose of such an inflammable

liquid. One of the men who used to be engaged in the Refining Industry said recently: 'In 1888 I got an \$20 suit and a \$55 overcoat for dumping 20,000 barrels of gasoline into Oil Creek, and not getting caught at it.' Such a story of waste sounds strange to-day, for gasoline is one of the fortunate products that has made the motor car possible. Before the advent of the automobile, a few stationary engines were beginning to be run on this by-product gasoline.

Discovery of Vulcanization.

"About 1840 Charles Goodyear, experimenting on rubber in a New England kitchen, had carelessly brought a mixture of sulphur and rubber into contact with a hot stove, and thus accidentally discovered how to vulcanize rubber. Other investigators utilized that famous discovery to make a thing most necessary to the automobile, the rubber tire. The rubber tire was applied to the bicycle and thus gradually developed before the coming of the motor car.

"By 1890 the accumulation of scientific and practical developments had reached such a stage that at last the time was ripe to fulfill the universal wish for something better than the horse and buggy. That wish could not have been realized earlier than that, or at least not much earlier, because there would have been no suitable engine, no suitable fuel, and no tires to cushion it from the road.

"And so in different parts of the world, various ingenious men began to put all these things together. Otto's engine in the buggy, Dunlop's tire on the wheels, and the gasoline, once a waste product, found an important place as a service. And despite innumerable difficulties, the automobile finally emerged from the experimental shop to chug-chug along the dirt roads, where it frightened horses with its terrible noise and its unaccustomed odour. And thus it was that the automobile appeared on the world's stage, not as a direct invention, but rather as the culmination of thousands of years of technical, scientific, and industrial developments.

A Strange, Decrepit Vehicle.

"But that early motor car—how far short it fell of the excellent automobile of to-day! It was a mere horseless carriage, and it looked like one, from its spindly wheels, and its buck-board body, to the whip socket on its frail dash. It had to run at a very low speed, it would not pull hills without monumental labours, and it had to be continually adjusted and repaired. The first automobile race, held in 1895, was only 55 miles long, but the winner took over 11 hours to do that distance, his average speed having been less than 5 miles an hour. Those early cars were the laughing stock of people, and many a man with a team of horses made money helping them back home. When in 1899, the War Department purchased three automobiles for the use of army officers, it was required that provision be made so that mules could be hitched to them, should they refuse to run. How different is the car of to-day from those early benzine buggies!

"But what has brought about the amazing advance over the automobile of the eighteen nineties? It came as a result of unending re-

search and experimentation. Every motor car manufacturer has had a force of engineers and experimental men constantly striving to improve his product—to make it better, more satisfactory and cheaper.

"But not all this effort at improvement has been confined to the automobile industry itself by any means. The products used in making motor cars are drawn from nearly every industry in the country, and many have been the developments that originated in these supporting industries.

Electricity Does Its Share.

"Electricity touched its magic wand to the motor car. Kerosene lamps dimly lit the pathway of the early automobile. Now at the turn of a switch a beam of electric light flashes far down the road and a hidden lamp illuminates the instrument board. Two contributions of Science, the storage battery and ductile tungsten wire made this development possible.

"Another electrical contribution is the spark plug, upon which much painstaking experimentation has been put. Again, the hard, not to say dangerous job of hand cranking has been banished by an electric motor operated from the storage battery. The self-starter has made it possible for women as well as men to drive cars.

"Constant experimentation has pointed the way to a host of mechanical improvements in cars. These have consisted of such things as more dependable, more powerful, more economical, and smoother engines, improved transmissions, easier steering devices, better brakes, more comfortable bodies, better and much more durable tires, and mechanical refinements of many, many kinds. In respect to the amount of power produced by an engine of a given size, the increase has been more than fivefold.

"The finish of cars is another thing that has undergone amazing improvement as a result of the endeavors of persistent investigators. A few years ago production was slowed up tremendously because, with the slow-drying paints then in use, it took from 20 to 35 days to finish a car, and the finish was not so durable after it had been applied. It was the search of the chemist for a smokeless powder that constituted the first of the long series of hard-won battles which have resulted in the durable and attractive finishes on cars today, for their essential ingredient is a form of gun-cotton.

Necessity of Constant Progress.

"It is thus by constant research and experiment that the 'horseless carriage' has gradually evolved into the automobile of to-day, a vehicle which is at once beautiful, serviceable, durable and cheap.

"Are we satisfied with the present day automobile? No, for still, faction is stagnation. Research is an organized effort to acquire new information. Some of the World's greatest inventions have been the result of this industrial specialization.

"Some of these possible improvements lie in unexpected places. The average man probably thinks, for instance, that if there is anything he is not concerned with, it is the molecular make-up of the hydrocarbon molecules in his gasoline. But that happens to be a thing that his engine is greatly concerned about. And so, if the chemical structure of the fuel molecules is not what it ought to be, the driver of a car has to listen to his engine complaining about it every time he gets under way, or every time his car is labouring up a hill. The gasoline engine is very discriminating about its diet; and, if the

fuel fed to it is not right, it reports the fact in engine language, which is the noise that people call 'knock.' Thus it happens that the way an automobile engine acts when the driver steps on the accelerator depends upon the arrangement of atoms in molecules. And that is one of the reasons why there are chemists and physicists in the research laboratories of the automobile industry, as well as nearly every other kind of scientist and engineer.

The Value of Research.

"All this constant experimentation and continued improvement is very much worth while. It is worth while, first, because the automobile industry has become the greatest of all our industries. One out of every ten of us owes for livelihood to the motor car business and the supplementary activities allied with it. The soundness and the future of such an essential industry we must do everything possible to insure.

"This continued experimentation is worth while, second, because the automobile fills one of the most fundamental of human needs. That need is the overcoming of distance. Man is a natural nomad. He does not like to be hemmed in by narrow horizons; nor, thanks to the motor car, does he now need to be. How

Mr. Arthur Butler



on his England to Australia Dash relied on:—

CARGOIL

Mobiloil

ever, for a space of 5000 years, transportation had been limited to 4 miles per hour or less. Impossible miles made people prisoners to their own localities. But the automobile is breaking down the barriers of provincialism, and infinitely widening horizons for people. It is doing more for the country dweller in banishing isolation and loneliness than the telephone, the radio, and the rural mail service ever did, and they did much. No longer must the workmen necessarily live close to his place of employment, which too often is amid noise and smoke and grime. In a few minutes he can travel miles, out to a region where there are open spaces and sunshine and fresh air, and where the environment for his family is what it ought to be.

"Perhaps no other one thing has exerted as great and as good an influence upon the living habits of people in this generation as has the automobile and the good roads that have come along with it. Do you remember when all the good roads were in town and the bad ones in the country and the worst in the city. It was the automobile that lifted America out of the mud. Honours usually travel by slow freight. All honour to these innumerable men whose combined vision and achievement brought us the automobile.

ENGINE SPEEDS AND OILS.

CRANKSHAFTS WHICH TURN 6,000 TIMES A MINUTE.

Two thousand revolutions a minute was considered the limit a few years ago that any motor engine, racing or otherwise, could stand. The M.G.s which won the Ulster Tourist Trophy race were "revved up" to over 3,000 turns per minute. It seems incredible that the pistons could perform such a feat—each one actually travelled up and down the cylinder bores twelve thousand times in each minute—transmitting the force of 3,000 explosions to the road wheels and dispersing the terrific heat of the fired charge. How these pistons stood up to such a colossal task without melting or completely disintegrating for over five hours of gruelling racing under T.T. conditions passes the imagination. Actually they emerged unscathed and in perfect condition at the finish.

A New Racing Oil.

Improvements in metals from which pistons and other high-speed parts are made—an accurate knowledge of the forces which have to be balanced, how to balance these forces, and lastly, thought, most important of all, the evolution by scientific process of lubricating oils which can stand up to the terrific stresses imposed have permitted these unbelievable number of revolutions to the minute to be reached.

With increased popularity of the sports type of car and motor-cycle with high speed engines, which require the most perfect lubrication, the Shell Company have produced a new type of lubricant which they call Aerobell. This new oil is a

(Continued on next Column.)

RUSSIA TURNING OUT TRACTORS.

Moscow, Oct. 11.—Soviet Russia took another important step towards industrialisation to-day when work was started in two giant motor car and tractor factories. The first of these, the Moscow Auto Automobile Works was built around an old factory when it has been completely renovated and equipped with the latest machinery. Working one shift only, this factory has an annual capacity of 25,000 lorries and passenger cars.

The second factory to start operations to-day was the Kharkov Tractor Works which have been completed fifteen months ahead of the schedule. The yearly output of this enterprise will be 50,000 tractors of the International Harvester type.

Both events are featured by the Press which publishes the tribute paid by Stalin and Molotov to the architects and engineers who have been in charge of the construction. The official, *Izvestia* in a long leader devoted to the events insist that they constitute an important milestone on Russia's road towards building up the foundations of an industrial social state.

scientific achievement; it is produced by several entirely new processes, one of which is electrical stabilisation, which gives a far greater degree of lubricating efficiency than can be found in ordinary lubricants.

Aerobell will be essentially an oil for the few; it costs a little more than standard grades of oil, because of the expensive processes involved in its manufacture, but for car or motor-cycle owner who places efficiency above everything else, Aerobell can be recommended for his serious consideration.

NOVEL STRIKE BY MOTORISTS.

HUNGARIAN OWNERS PLACE CARS IN GARAGE.

A novel method of protesting against increased motor-car taxes has been adopted by thousands of Hungarian car-owners.

Disapproving of the new taxes, which they consider wholly unwarranted, the disgruntled owners have returned their licenses to the police, placed their cars in garages and sought other means of travelling.

While this "strike" causes the car-owners much inconvenience, it very forcibly brings their point of view to the notice of the authorities, as the estimated loss caused by the return of their licenses reaches the handsome total of over £35,000.

Whether the new taxes will be revoked, or whether the "strike" will fizzle out, remains to be seen; but at present both the car-owners and the revenue authorities show no sign of yielding.

"People Who Matter"

PEOPLE WHO MATTER, to the advertiser are the people who can afford to buy his goods. Most of these people buy and read the

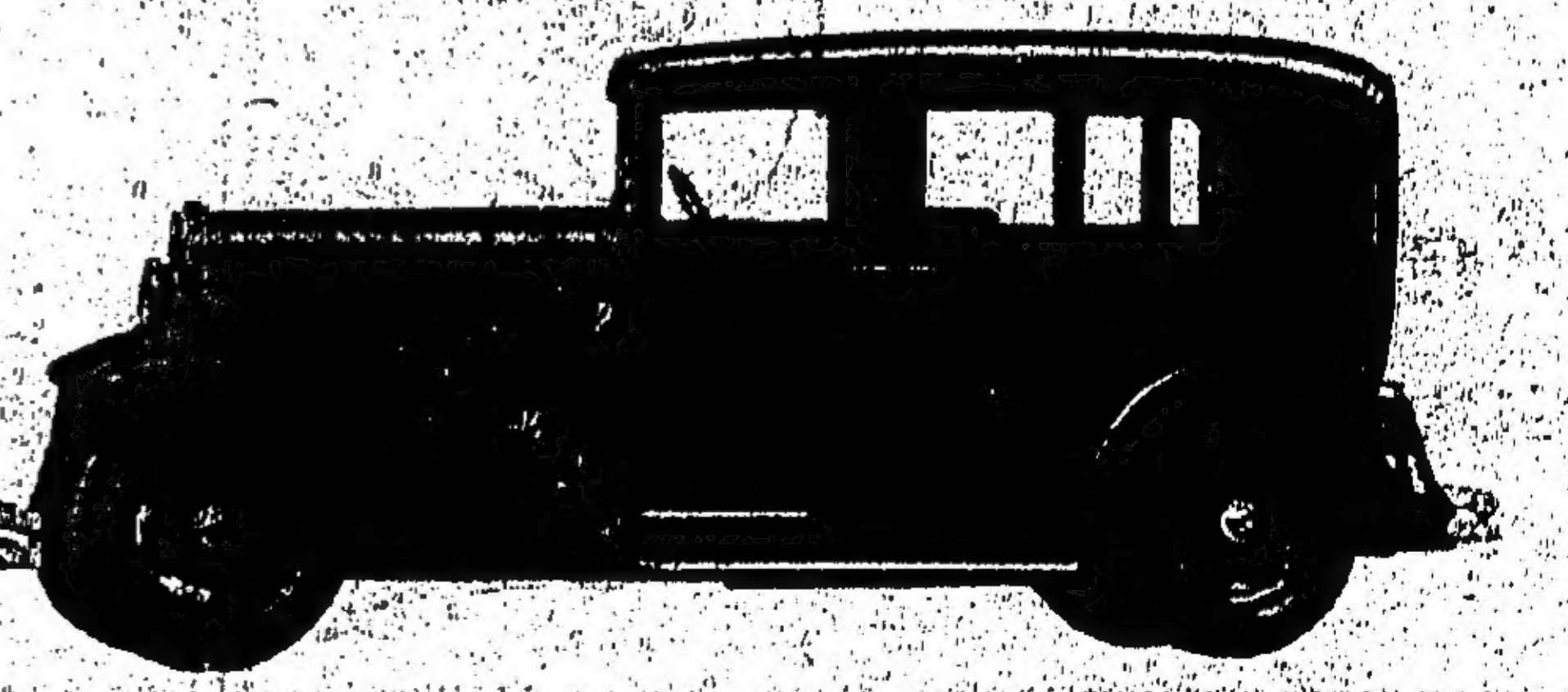
Hong Kong Daily Press.

NOW HERE FIAT 522C 6-Cylinders.

MODEL "522 C" is the medium powered car which, although widely accessible on account of its low price and running costs, embodies the most modern features and the most valuable improvements.

Most brilliant on hills and in acceleration, thanks to the generous power of the engine. FAST: over 100 Kms. (62 miles) an hour. Stable and sure on any kind of road both because of the remarkably low frame and the use of hydraulic brakes. Easy to drive with new silent gear box with special engagement for high gears.

It is the ideal "Six" for the motorist who likes habitually to maintain high averages.



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SPARKS FROM THE PLUGS

140 MILES AN HOUR.

MISS ENGLAND III.

PLANS FOR A RECORD BREAKER.

Lord Wakefield, the owner of the speed-boat Miss England, has under consideration the building of a new boat to challenge Gar Wood and the American motor-boat industry next September for the British International Trophy.

The plan is for a boat with a guaranteed average speed over the mile of 125 miles an hour. The present record held by England is 110.28 miles an hour.

A decision is expected to be made before the end of this month, and work will be started on the boat in December.

Mr. Kaye Don will race it.

23,000 on Experiments.

In the plans before Lord Wakefield new ideas in hull design, it is stated, are suggested, and an expenditure of 23,000 has been mentioned for experiments in the water

tanks and wind tunnels of the National Physical Laboratory.

The power unit will be two Rolls-Royce "Schneider Aero" engines of 2,300 horse-power, a total horse-power of 4,600, 1,000 horse-power more than Miss England II. These will drive a port and starboard propeller of a new type, in place of the single propeller in Miss England II. The boat will be designed to have a turning speed round buoys of 95 to 100 miles an hour. The maximum speed aimed at is 140 miles an hour.

5,800 Horse-Power.

The horse-power of the boat depends on Rolls-Royce. "It is possible that a newer type of Rolls than the 1931 Schneider 408-miles-an-hour engine may be fitted.

The latest Rolls, developed from the 1931 Schneider unit, with the same bore and stroke, is reported in air circles to give a brake horse-power of 2,800, and just over 3,000 engine revolutions a minute, while the weight is unaltered.

Two such engines would give the boat 5,600 horse-power, 2,000 horse-power more than Miss England II.

OUTPUT, 1,300 CARS A WEEK.

PROGRAMME OF AUSTIN COMPANY.

RECORD BUSINESS.

Sir Herbert Austin, addressing a large assembly of the distributors and agents of Austin motor cars at Birmingham, congratulated them and the company on the most successful year in the company's history.

Although the figures only represented ten in place of twelve months' trading, the turnover of cars sold was 26 per cent. greater than that of the previous year.

This year's Austin programme called for an output of 1,300 per week which would increase the amount available as gross profit to their agents to £1,000,000.

Austin's did not make a habit of bringing in new models every year which was against the interest of both agents and public. Quality and improved coachwork with some price reductions marked the Austin new programme.

Price Reductions.

Price reductions ranged from £29 10s. on the Burnham four-cylinder twelve-horse-power saloon to £12 reduction on the popular Austin "Baby" saloon, and saloon de luxe.

Sir Herbert further announced that the question of holding the annual passenger car exhibition at Olympia every other year was coming before the council of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders in a few days. He was in favour of holding their motor show every alternate year as were also all the manufacturers on the Continent.

The 300 agents present expressed approval of the new 1932 models on view with their handsome bodies. The interior finish has been greatly improved, new type wings, fitted, and a sunshine roof, sun visor, bumpers, and wheels form part of the general equipment.

TRADE REVIVAL SIGNS.

Sir William Morris, the motor manufacturer, stated in an interview that the coming of the new Government was having a noticeable effect on trade.

Commenting on the fact that forward contracts from the motor trade to the value of near £10,000,000 had been negotiated with his firm, he stated that given a Government that would give confidence to the country "those British manufacturers who have the right goods, and market them properly, will meet with success."

MOTORS FOR AFRICAN RAILWAYS.

CONVERTED TO RAIL SERVICE.

The South African Railways Administration has converted to actual rail service a fleet of two dozen Morris models as a means of ensuring the independent, rapid, and economical transport of its officials over a wide network of metals. These interesting conversions are equipped with specially robust axles and flanged wheels to cope with the formidable shocks and stresses produced by the passing of the vehicles over railway points, as compared with ordinary road work. The original road springs, shock absorbers, differentials, and (Continued on next column.)

BRITISH MOTOR EXHIBITION IN CAPE TOWN.

LARGE CROWDS ATTRACTED.

The All-British Motor Vehicles Exhibition in Capetown attracted large crowds. Over 60 motor-cars and motor-cycles were shown on attractively decorated stands, but as the manufacturers' hall would not accommodate all the exhibits, commercial vehicles were displayed in an adjoining hall. In another hall was shown a film of the Golden Arrow-breaking the world's record. The highest priced car was not more than £865 and the lowest £165, while a three-wheel delivery van was obtainable for just over £100.

Mr. Noel Elmslie, senior British Trade Commissioner, opened the exhibition, and said that in his opinion the period of trade depression was only that of an adjustment to a different level of prices. He congratulated the promoters on holding the exhibition at a time when South Africa was said to be suffering from depression. The motor trade was probably affected as seriously as any other. "In spite of conditions I am convinced," Mr. Elmslie said, "that the present time is an excellent opportunity for holding the exhibition."

Propaganda and Advertisement Essential.

He was certain that propaganda and advertisement for the British motor-car were essential, but advertisement, said Mr. Elmslie, served its purpose unless the industry had the right cars to sell, unless a market existed or could be created, and unless the time was propitious. Great Britain had the right motor-vehicles to sell, he added. A drop from 22,000 foreign motor-cars imported into Great Britain in the first six months of 1929 to 2,000 in the same period in 1931 showed that the home market was held, and in the overseas markets, except in the case of Australia temporarily, the United Kingdom was fully maintaining her own. She was providing 60 per cent. of New Zealand's imports of motor-cars. South Africa, which in the first four months of 1927 had taken only 7½ per cent. of her car imports from Great Britain, in the same time this year had taken 30 per cent. South Africa's imports of British cars in the first four months of this year were larger than in any other four months on record.

gear ratios have been retained, however, the diameter of the rear wheels being the same as that of the original road wheels. Frontal alterations have taken the form of small and substantial wheels to mitigate trouble caused by stones on the rails, while steering has, of course, been eliminated. To reverse direction jacks are engaged with centre of gravity sockets fitted to special sub-frames, and the cars lifted bodily and turned round. Fuel consumption is stated to average 30-33 m.p.g. A speed limit of 30 m.p.h. is imposed for light rail motor-trolleys, but these Morris conversions are naturally capable of exceeding this figure considerably.

MOTOR-CAR LUBRICANTS.

RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

The Shell-Mex Company have recently been undertaking further laboratory research in the iridescent hues of motor-car lubricants. Motor oils, like many other commodities, are sometimes coloured to make them look more attractive, and there is a tendency to think that oil with a "bloom," as it is called, or a rich green colour is better than another which is almost clear. Such colours, however, are usually obtained by the addition of residual oils to enhance their appearance. Straight, unadulterated mineral oils may not look so good, because they have no colouring matter added, but for all that may be purer.

Impurities in the Oil.

Colour is deceptive. For example, in a micro-photograph of a drop of engine oil after 120 miles in the crankcase of an ordinary car it is shown that the impurities that have gradually accumulated in the oil are fragments of metal, dust and road grit, droplets of water, and specks of carbon. Of these the last far outnumber the others, but the specks are minute and soft, yet it is these that make used oil black in colour and they naturally show more in an oil which was comparatively clean at the outset than in one which was coloured and more opaque. The best rule for changing oil is to follow the instructions of the car maker.

AN INTERESTING CONVERSION.

CAR ENGINES IN MOTOR BOATS.

An extremely interesting conversion has recently been effected at the Factory of Messrs. J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., of Lowestoft, where two model 510 "Fiat" car engines have been very nicely converted to Marine Units.

These engines are installed in a boat built by Messrs. James A. Silver & Co., of Rosneath, for Mr. A. C. Wickman of Messrs. A. C. Wickman & Co., Ltd., Machine Tool Specialists, Coventry, Eng.

The Motors, which develop 50 H.P. at 1,500 R.P.M. have been fitted with Reverse Gear Units used as standard on the BROOKE 100 H.P. six cylinder Marine Engines, which required but very little adaptation for the purpose.

Oil Cooler Fitted.

A very large capacity Oil Cooler has been fitted to the Motors, and the oiling system has been altered to render the Motor suitable for running at the small inclination at which it is installed. A Marine type water pump, again as fitted to the BROOKE "HUNDRED" Motor, is driven from the forward end

of the camshaft, the drive for this pump embodying skew gear driven revolution counter adaptor.

Motor Car conversions, generally speaking, are not good; Mr. Wickman, however, has been into the matter so carefully with Messrs. Brookes, that the resulting units are models of cleanliness, extremely smooth and silent in operation, and they proved very satisfactory during the season's use.

U.S. CUTS ARMY EXPENSES.

40 PER CENT. REDUCTION NEXT YEAR.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The budget for the United States War Department for 1933 will be about \$44,000,000 below the appropriations for the current fiscal year, according to the statement made by the Secretary of War, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, today.

Mr. Hurley states that these reductions will mean "vigorous economies and the deferment of all programmes which are not vital at this time."

The Army appropriations for this year amounted to \$481,000,000 and it is considered that the reductions now announced can be carried through without impairing military efficiency.

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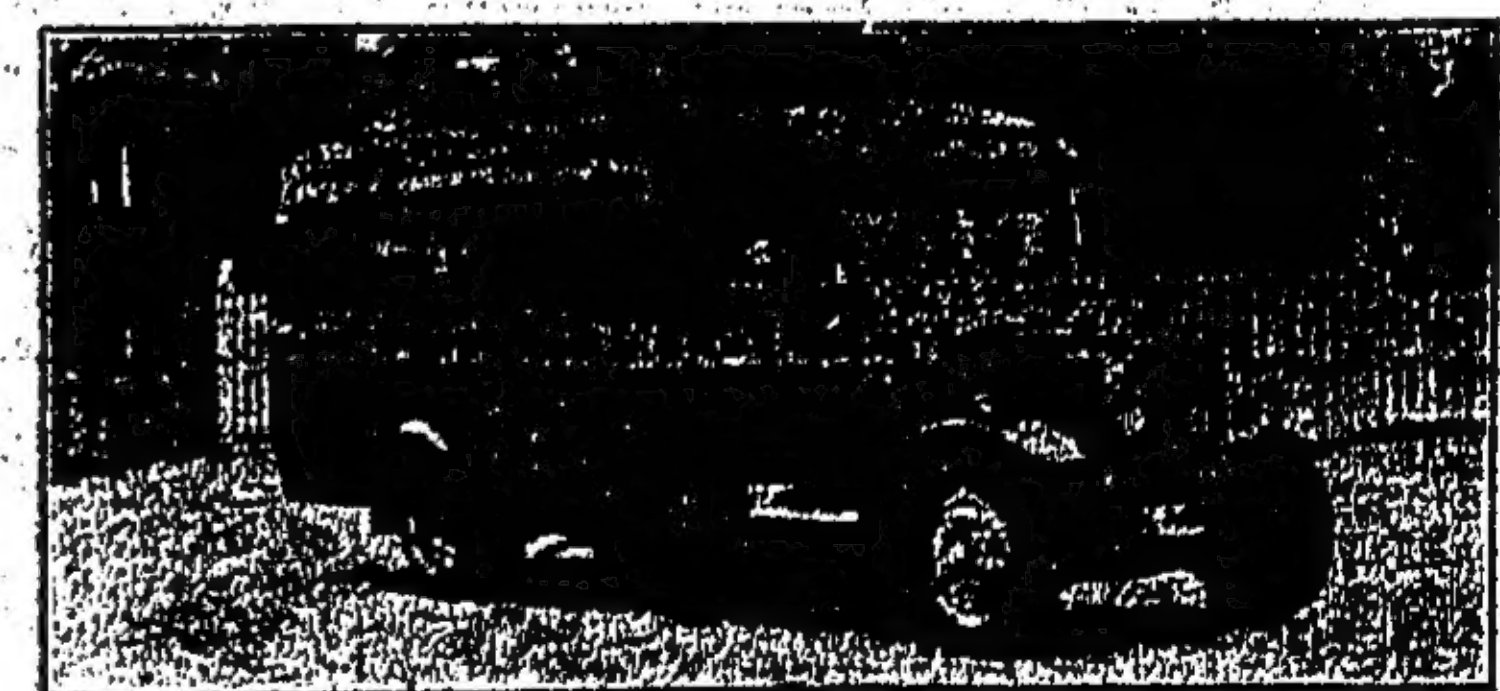
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4 or 6 Cylinders
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B BUSINESS PREMISES. TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN, HENNESSY ROAD, PRATA EAST. Solidly Constructed Two Storey Building. Ground Area: 5,000 square feet. Suitable for Knitting Factory, Godown or Garage. Moderate Rent. Apply Box 625, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press.

OFFICES TO LET in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. Moderate Rental.—Apply: SECRETARY'S OFFICE, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [875]

E ENTERTAINMENTS.

WHIST DRIVE

THERE will be a WHIST DRIVE in ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL HALL TO-DAY (TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17), at 8.45 p.m. Admission \$1.00. Proceeds in aid of V.D.M.A. Christmas Gift Fund.

F FLATS TO LET.

NEW Cement Concrete European Style HOUSE, 2ND FLOOR, No. 25, HO MUN TIN STREET, KOWLOON. 31 feet Wide, 118 feet Long. Rent moderate. Apply to the COMPTON DORE, MACKENZIE, MACKENZIE & Co. Phone No. 21481. [104]

MODERN RESIDENCES. Newly Built, Semi-detached, 5 Rooms with Up-to-date Conveniences and Garage, Prince Edward Road junction of Waterloo Road. To rent from beginning of December. Apply to: ORRITT FONCIE D'EXTREME-ORIENT, FRANCH BANK BUILDING, Telephone 21063.

TO LET.—From 1st DECEMBER, 1931 (Flat No. 3) 295, PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, 4 ROOMED FLAT with All Modern Conveniences and Garage. Apply to: ORRITT FONCIE D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th floor, FRANCH BANK BUILDING. [1410]

TO LET.—From 1st DECEMBER, 1931 (Flat No. 9) 310, PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, 4 ROOMED FLAT with All Modern Conveniences and Garage. Apply to: ORRITT FONCIE D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th floor, FRANCH BANK BUILDING. [1411]

TO LET.—Ground Floor, No. 4, CAMBAY BUILDINGS (No. 804, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON). Apply to: ORRITT FONCIE D'EXTREME-ORIENT, FRANCH BANK BUILDING, 4th floor. [1009]

TO LET.—11, ASHLEY ROAD, Kowloon, First floor, three rooms, kitchen, bathroom with modern sanitation, flush system, verandah and servants' quarter. Apply Mrs. OHAN WU 812, 1, YING FAI TERRACE, Hong Kong. [105]

TO LET.—In Kowloon, immediate possession. Near Star Ferry, in Cool and Quiet Locality. Furnished and Unfurnished. European FLATS with All Modern Accommodation and Flush. Thoroughly renovated. Rent very Moderate. Also for immediate possession, a Flat of Two Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in Palace Hotel Building, with Two Bathrooms, Kitchen, etc. Apply to H. RUTHERFORD, 20, ELIZABETH ROAD, KOWLOON. Tel. 57250.

FLATS TO LET CONT.

TO LET.—3 ROOMED FLATS, No. 37 and 43 GROUND FLOOR, No. 33, 35 and 43 SECOND FLOOR, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON, with Sanitary Fittings and Flush. Rent Moderate. Apply: BAKILLY Co. Phone 22545.



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A Comprehensive Range of High Grade Ladies' and Gentlemen's FOOTWEAR Made to Order. Promenade Shoes in all Suitable Leathers. Dress Shoes in Silver and Gold Tinsel. Brocade, Satin, etc.—For Prompt Service Phone 96283, THE ORIENTAL CO., No. 17, WELLINGTON STREET.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—PIANO by MONTAGUE. Excellent tone. \$350 or nearest offer. Write Box 106, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [108]



WANTED TO BUY.—FURNITURE, including Bed, Table, and Gentlemen's CLOTHES. Second-hand or New. Single or Large Lots. Communicate by Writing to J. NOBSON, 28, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. [888]

H HOTEL (PRIVATE).

DERINGTON PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDENCE, 3 BOWEN ROAD, situated on Mid-levels in Large Grounds Next to Bowen Road Station, with Easy Access to Town. Cool Single and Double Rooms with Bathrooms attached. Modern Sanitation. Phone: 94237.

ASHLEY HOTEL.—55-55, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON. Under European Management. Excellent Cuisine. Modern Apartments. Terms Moderate. Three minutes from ferry. Tel. 57257.

L LECTURE.

A LECTURE will be given by the New Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Wanchai, on Wednesday, 18th November, 1931, commencing at 8 p.m. by The Very Rev. Dean Swann, M.A. The subject will be "ROWING—THE SUPREME SPORT". All are cordially invited. Admission is free. [1443]

P

PETS



DOG lovers requiring a dog should apply to the DOGS' HOME, Kowloon, between 2.30 and 4.30 p.m. daily, or by special appointment. (Telephone: "Home" 6182, Inspector 56803). There are at present a few Crossed Terriers, Japanese Poodles, one Fox Terrier male, and one thoroughbred Pomeranian female, about 5 months old, in need of good homes.

PEARLS.

PEARLS! PEARLS! M. KODAKA arrives on November 21, with a fine collection of PEARLS which will be exhibited at KOMOR & KOMOR for 10 DAYS only. [107]

R

RADIOS



INTERESTED in WIRELESS? Then Look Out for Some Interesting News in the Hong Kong Daily Press on THURSDAY.

RADIOS. CONT.

FOR SALE.—A newly built six valve receiver complete with loud speaker, etc. Heard Singapore, Manila, Sourabaya, Saigon, and all Japanese stations as loud as local station. Very loud and clear on gramophone pick-up. Price \$400.00 or no offer. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 1451, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [1451]

WANTED.—Small portable Radio in good condition. Field type preferred. Not larger than six tubes. Old types not considered and price must be reasonable. Apply Box 1003, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [1303]

S SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office, at 53, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4, Tel. 3137, are prepared to give Subscribers and Visitors advice regarding accommodation available, motoring facilities, suitable shopping centres, etc.

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FOR SALE

FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS

Indications point to a

Heavy Demand

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To be sure of getting every variety

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Order To-day.

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WANTED KNOWN.

EXPERT GENTLEMEN'S BARBER from Manila now in daily attendance at Juliette's Beauty Salon, Ho Tung Building, Kowloon, up-to-date methods. Tel. 56213. [1454]

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Sporting and Athletic Goods

Movie Cameras and Accessories

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Shooting Equipment.

GANGSTERS' CAMP

RAIDED.

EVIDENCE OF AL CAPONE'S

FEAR OF BEING POISONED.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—When detec-

tives raided the Lexington Hotel

to-day, officially known as the

"Outlaw Camp" of Al Capone

and his henchmen, the hotel was

found to be deserted except for

servants.

Evidence, however, that Capone

was haunted by a fear of being

poisoned was furnished by his way

of living at the "Camp." His

suite occupied the whole of one

floor of the hotel. It was equip-

ped with a special kitchen manned

by two chefs and a boy who served

only Capone and his entourage.

The raid is described as part of

the campaign now being conducted

by the Chicago police to harass

well-known gangsters at every turn.

The police have been instructed by

the authorities to arrest men

known to be gangsters or gunmen

on sight.

LAMBERTS AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1931.

Commencing at 2.30 P.M.

At Their SALES ROOM,

4, DUNDRELL STREET.

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Teak Bedstead, Chesterfield

Couches and Chairs, Curio Cabinet,

Bookcases, Desks, Tables, Gramo-

phones, Cabinet, Marble Mantel

Clocks, Oil Paintings, Embroidered

Flowers, Brass Fender, Brass and

Bronze Ware, Ornaments, Carpets,

Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Tables,

Dining Chairs, Teak Side-board,

Dinner Services, Glass Ware, Cutlery,

Teak Ice Chest, Filters, etc., etc.

Brass and Teak Bedsteads with

Mattresses, Teak Dressing Tables,

Teak and Camphor Wood Chest of

Drawers, Teak Wardrobe with

Beaded Mirror Door, Side Tables,

Travelling Bags, Enamel Baths,

Enamel Wash basins, etc., etc.

Also

A QUANTITY OF

BLACKWOOD WARE

and

One Large Pathe Cinema Machine

2 Folding Cinematographs

with stands

1 Baby Grand Piano by HAAKE

1 Baby Grand Piano by FLETCHER

1 Radio Set (6 valves) and Sundry

Radio Accessories.

On View from THURSDAY, the

19th November, 1931.

TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions

To Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1931.

Commencing at 11 A.M.

At Their SALES ROOM,

DUNDRELL STREET.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

1064 LBS. AMERICAN

GINSENG

185 LBS. AMERICAN

GINSENG

(All more or less damaged and

stained.)

TERMS.—CASH ON DELIVERY.

LAMBERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS.

BUBONIC SPREADING IN

SHENSI.

Shan, Nov. 17.—Bubonic plague

hitherto confined to the northern

districts of Shensi is swiftly spread-

ing. Signs of the malignant disease

have already reached

CENTRAL
THEATRE

SHOWINGS TO-DAY

2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20 p.m.

出品公司影電戲有座園家民
片影演明百戲有得映白對部公

如此天堂

SO THIS IS
PARADISE

Part II.

Another all-talking,
singing and dancing
Chinese picture.

Starring

BUTTERFLY WU

Queen of Chinese Screenland.

With

Shaw Pei Chen

Directed by

S. C. Chang

Recorded by

Pathe Orient Co.

Produced by

The Mass Co.,
Shanghai.NEXT CHANGE
Commencing 19th.

ALL DIALOG DRAMA-NITE LIFE



COMING VERY SOON!

ANN HARDING

in

"HOLIDAY"

The Greatest Picture
ever made!

Watch out for the date.

A RKO-PATHE
Super Special Production.TO-DAY AT THE
CINEMA.

HONG KONG.

Queen's.

"Strangers May Kiss."
Norma Shearer.

King's.

"Girls Demand Excitement."
John Wayne and Virginia
Cherrill.

Central.

"So this is Paradise."
Chinese picture.

World.

"Taming of the Shrew."

KOWLOON.

Star.

"One Mad Kiss."
and Hollywood Highlights
Revue.

COMING.

"The Smiling Lieutenant."
Maurice Chevalier-King's."Daddy Long Legs."
Janet Gaynor and Warner Bax-
ter-King's."The Divorcee."
Robert Montgomery and Neil
Hamilton-Majestic."Lord Byron of Broadway."
-Star."Holiday."
Anne Harding-Central."An American Tragedy."
Phillips Holmes and
 Sylvia Sidney-King's.KING'S THEATRE
HONGKONG'S FINEST CINEMA

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.



COMMENCING TO-MORROW

Sally FOX
O'Neil in "The BRAT"
With FRANK ALBERTSON, VIRGINIA CHERILL
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE. TEL. No. 25313.

MOVIE NEWS

REFRESHMENT IN THE DESERT--A CHARMING BRAT--A GIGOLO--AND
A FAMOUS DIRECTOR.

"Girls Demand Excitement."

John Wayne, who bounded practically overnight into cinema fame by his portrayal of "Breck Coleman" in "The Big Trail," left college to work as a property boy on the Fox lot. His present role, in "Girls Demand Excitement," a Fox picture now showing at the King's Theatre, was the first picture under his new contract.

Virginia Cherrill, who plays the feminine lead, spent her first two years of the screen, over Chaplin's picture, "City Lights." Another young actress in "Girls Demand Excitement" is Marguerite Churchill, she needs no introduction to screen fans judging by the praise which she gained for her appearances in "The Big Trail," "Good Intentions" and "They Had To See Paris."

The story is set in an American co-educational college and concerns the determination of the boys to get rid of the girls and a mighty battle of the sexes is waged. One of the best scenes of the picture is the basketball game between a team of girls and a team of boys. The girls' team was picked from the Movietone dancers and soon became so expert that they beat many of the best teams in California.

The production is the first directorial effort of Seymour Felix. He was formerly dance director at the Fox Studios, and before going to Hollywood directed the dance ensembles for such stage producers as Ziegfeld, George White, and Earl Carroll. Other prominent members of the cast are Helen Jerome Eddy, Eddie Nugent, William Jannoy, Marion Byron and Martha Sleeper.

"Strangers May Kiss."

That the fascination which the desert is said to exert over those who have once seen its vast expanse is a fact is the unanimous report of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer players who journeyed to a desert location for the taking of certain scenes in the picture, "Strangers May Kiss," which is now at the Queen's Theatre.

There is, they say, an influence of magnetism, the healing qualities of which are refreshing to jagged minds and weary bodies, and seem to make the trials of city life trivial and inconsequential.

With Norma Shearer, the star, the company spent their spare moments capturing the benefits to be found in the dry, warm air and the healthful waters of the springs, they returned to Hollywood with renewed vigour and sun-tanned bodies. In describing these baths, Miss Shearer, as spokesman, revealed the interesting fact that the hotels, or haciendas, are fitted with sun-exposed porches to enable their guests to indulge in sun baths in the modern manner. The water and mud baths still carry out the method adopted by the Indians who first settled in the desert and still retain land-holdings there.

The cast of "Strangers May Kiss" includes Robert Montgomery, Neil Hamilton, Marjorie Rambeau, Irene Rich, Hale Hamilton, Conchita Montenegro, Jed Prouty, Albert Conti, Henry Armetta and George Davis. George Fitzmaurice directed.



Sally O'Neil indulges in some facial gymnastics in the title role of the Fox comedy, "The Brat."

"The Brat."

In keeping with the popular demand for novelty on the screen, something new in the way of film entertainment is promised with "The Brat," which opens next Wednesday at the King's Theatre, with Sally O'Neil in the title role. Whether this picture should be classified as a romantic comedy, or a comedy drama, or a dramatic romance, is hard to say. It has plenty of action, a joyous and "different" sort of love story, bits of sheer pathos, and dozens of hilariously funny situations, a melange that makes it thoroughly enjoyable.

A penniless cinderella from the Bowery is taken to the home of a wealthy author, who is looking for a heroine for his next novel. The girls' dual romance with the writer and his younger brother, the jealousy her coming arouses in the two society girls who have already marked the author as their matrimonial prey, and the resulting complications all keep the interest at a high pitch.

Allan Dinehart, noted Broadway stage star, who makes his screen debut in the film, has the role of the author, and Frank Albertson that of the brother, while June Collyer and Virginia Cherrill play the two society girls. William Collier, Sr., is also featured while Far-

rell Macdonald, Mary Forbes, Albert Gran, Louise Mackintosh and Margaret Mann complete a distinguished supporting cast. John Ford directed this Fox film version of the original stage play by Maude Fulton. In addition to his role in the picture Collier also acted as stage director.

"Just A Gigolo."

A former Austrian army officer plays a comedy Frenchman in William Haines' latest starring picture "Just A Gigolo," based on the Belasco stage success, "Dancing Partner." The new picture which will come to the Queen's Theatre shortly is a romantic drama of Europe with Haines in an unusual role as a British nobleman. The heroine is Irene Purcell, in the role she played on the stage. O. Aubrey Smith, Charlotte Granville, Lillian Bond and Albert Conti have important roles.

"The Smiling Lieutenant."

The great upper stage of Paramount's New York studio was filled with frenzied, though silent activity. Against the sumptuous background of a great ballroom in the Royal Palace of the mythical kingdom of Klauseuthum, Maurice Chevalier was being married, much against his will, to Miriam Hopkins in the role of the drab and uninteresting princess of the realm.

Cameras were clicking. Property men and electricians were hurrying about on tiptoe so as not to disturb delicate microphones. The actors alone were speaking as they did their best to register both the comedy and tragedy of the situation.

Assistant directors, sound technicians and even the script girls were casting anxious glances at a little, dark man who stood tensely just off stage his face reflecting every emotion which appeared on those of the actors before him.

The scene ended. There was a moment of anxious waiting. Had it been played correctly, or would it be necessary to do the whole thing again with consequent loss of time and money.

Finally the little man spoke one word and the tension relaxed. "Ookee," he said, and sank into a chair on the canvas back of which was printed in large letters: Ernest Lubitsch, Director.

"Ookee" is Lubitsch's peculiar way of putting his stamp of approval on every scene he photographs. It is the Lubitsch touch applied to that chatty, comic American slang phrase, "O.K.," and somehow it seems exactly to suit his personality.

Lubitsch looks something like Napoleon with the corners of his mouth turned up in a sort of mountebankian grin. His pomaded black hair is always meticulously combed. His is a frantic in his actions when directing and sombre and reposeful as a deacon when off stage.

Robert Montgomery, married to Elizabeth Allen; born in Beacon, New York. Write him at M-G-M studio. Contract star. Wally in "War Nurse." André in "Inspiration." Male lead in "The Easiest Way" and featured role in "Strangers May Kiss." Starred in "Shipmates," "Man in Possession" and "A Family Affair," all for M-G-M.

Neil Hamilton, married to Elsa Whitner; born in Lynn, Mass. Write him at M-G-M studio. Contract player. Starred in "Network," Fox. Male lead in "Strangers May Kiss." M-G-M. Business man in "Laughing Sinners," M-G-M. Bob in "This Modern Age," M-G-M. Male leads in "Lover," M-G-M.

In "Girls Demand Excitement" at the King's.

John Wayne, married; born in Interset, Iowa. Write him at Columbia studio. Contract player. Stellar role in "The Big Trail," and featured parts in "Three Girls Lost," and "Girls Demand Excitement." Fox. Bob Denton in "Arizone" and Clint Turner in "Duty Bound," Columbia.

Virginia Cherrill, divorced from non-professional; born in Chicago, Ill. Write her at Fox studio. Contract player. Blind flower girl in "City Lights." Chaplin-United Artists. Joan Madison in "Girls Demand Excitement" and feminine leads in "Trailing" and "The Brat," Fox.

Marguerite Churchill, unmarried; born in Kansas City, Mo. Write her at Fox studio. Contract player. Feminine leads in "The Big Trail," "The Spider," "Mr. Lemon of Orange," "Charley Chase Carries On," "Over the Hill," "Skyline" and "Sugar Daddies" all for Fox.

In "Just A Gigolo" Coming to the Queen's.

William Haines, unmarried; born in Staunton, Va. Write him at M-G-M studio. Contract star. Brenno in "Remote Control," stellar role in "A Tailor-Made Man," "Just A Gigolo," "The New Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," all for M-G-M.

In "Taming of the Shrew" at the World.

Mary Pickford, married to Douglas Fairbanks, Sr.; born in Toronto, Canada. Write her at United Artists studio. Contract star. Title role in "Coquette." Co-starred with Doug in "The Taming of the Shrew." Title role in "Kiki," all for United Artists.

Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., married to Mary Pickford; born in Denver, Colo. Write him in United Artists. Contract star. Larry Day in "Reaching for the Moon," United Artists.

In "The Brat" Coming to the King's.

Frank Albertson, married to Virginia Shelly; born in Ferguson Falls, Minn. Write him at Fox studio. Contract player. John Goodman in "Big Business Girl," First National. Clarence in "The Connecticut Yankee," Fox. Barry in "Travelling Husband," RKO-Radio. Shep Lambert in "The Last Flight," First National. Campus hero in "Boarding School," M-G-M.

June Collyer, married to Stuart Erwin; born in New York City. Write her at Paramount studio. Contract player. Betty Thatcher in "Beyond Victory," RKO-Pathe Co. starred in "Drums of Jeopardy," Tiffany. Feminine lead in "Manhattan Musketeers," feminine lead in "Dude Ranch," Paramount. Featured role in "The Brat."

WHY "PLUNDER"
WAS NOT SHOWN
AT BALMORAL.BRITISH FILM FIRMS BEHIND
IN ART OF SHOWMANSHIP.

Strong criticism of the obsolete methods of showmanship adopted by British film combines was made recently by Mr. Tom Walls, the stage and talkie star.

He claims that the system of presentation of outstanding new English pictures compares most unfavourably with that adopted by the big American firms.

When Hollywood gets a good picture no effort is spared to tell everybody what a fine entertainment they have.

Over here, thanks to the fact that British films are enjoying their greatest vogue, there is a dangerous tendency to think Hollywood is on the run and that it is only necessary to put a British picture in a programme and let the public flock in.

"My film 'Plunder' is said to have booked £80,000, the biggest success any home production has ever achieved. I contend it would have done even better with a more satisfactory send-off. It had a fifty-chance of being shown to their Majesties at Balmoral, but my colleague, Major Charles Steel, ascertained that the deciding factor between it and the American-made 'City Lights' was that practically everybody on the royal staff had heard of the Chaplin picture, but not of 'Plunder'.

"The latter was given a very bad premier presentation. Critics were invited to a trade show, and their notices were forgotten by the time the film was publicly screened. When it was shown it was presented for a week at a West End cinema, taken off in favour of an American film which lasted two days, and then put back into the programme. Can you imagine any American firm doing this with one of their star products? In spite of this, 'Plunder' has booked to 1,400 cinemas in this country, and has done better business than several American superstars. But we are still years behind the Americans in the art of showmanship."

Charming dancers ever seen in Hong Kong.

Mr. Len Mantell's novelties, which included a puppet and marionette show, proved a huge success. The puppet show is world-renowned and though not new to Hong Kong audiences, was nevertheless enthusiastically received.

In addition to this the juggling by Dr. Foster, described as the juggler going a long way to see but it was in every way equalled by the mysteries of Tellman the Mysteri-ous, who succeeded in mystifying the audience with his tricks.

Altogether, a good show, which we would like to see more of in Hong Kong.

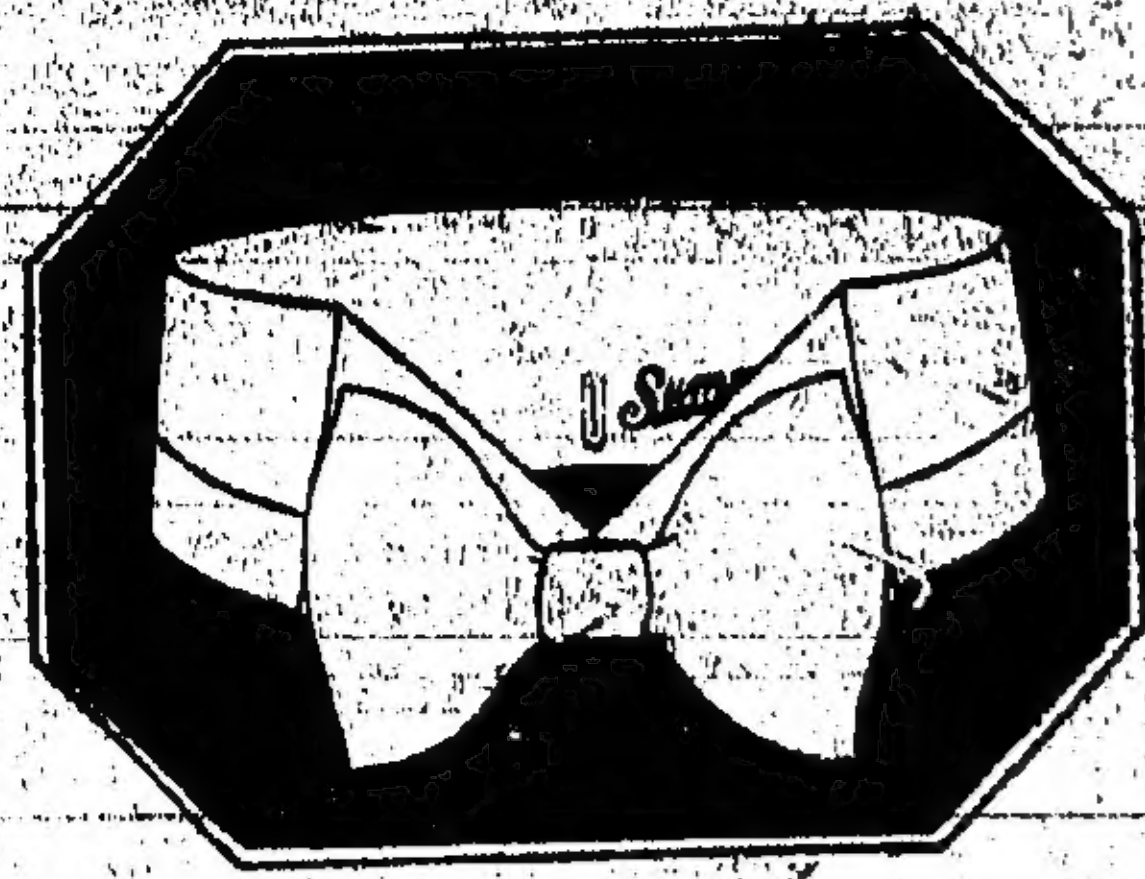
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AGAINST STABILISATION

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING LOCAL CURRENCY.

The long-awaited Currency Commission Report was issued yesterday. As expected the verdict is against stabilization, but sundry reforms in our currency and banking systems are recommended, and also a scheme of preparation for a change over to gold, with minimum of expense and trouble, should this become necessary.

The argument of local bankers and other experts that Hong Kong must, for the present, keep step with China in the matter of the silver standard has been upheld.

THE REPORT SUMMARISED.

In the course of a summary of their investigations and recommendations the Commission state:—

We first considered the general arguments put forward in favour of stabilization and come to the conclusion that by far the most important matter to be considered in determining the desirability or otherwise of changing Hong Kong currency to a gold standard is the effect which such a change might be expected to produce on the trade and financial business of the Colony.

We accordingly examined the effect of stabilization on the business of Hong Kong.

- 1.—As a port.
- 2.—As a place of law and order and a city of refuge.
- 3.—As a producing centre.
- 4.—As a financial and trading centre, breaking up the subject in its turn into 5 heads.
 - (a) Imports into South China.
 - (b) Trade between North and South China.
 - (c) Remittances from Chinese communities overseas.
 - (d) Primary production and small trades and industries in South China.
 - (e) Exports from South China.

Our conclusion is that, while stabilization would facilitate the conduct of certain classes of business within the Colony, it would gravely prejudice the import and export trade of South China conducted or financed through Hong Kong, which is the sheet-anchor of the Colony's prosperity, and would affect injuriously many other branches of business; and we therefore, advise against it (paragraphs 80 to 84).

Continuing their summary of the report the Commissioners state:—

We next describe the present currency system of Hong Kong and point out that it must be considered in its relations to the currency system of China.

We then give an account of the functions of the Hong Kong dollar as an exchange currency and draw special attention to the fact that it supplies the lack of a fully developed exchange currency in parts of South China.

We then describe what seem to us to be the defects of the present currency system and make the following proposals for its reform:—

- 1.—The legal tender status of the dollar coin to be limited to \$10;
- 2.—Bank notes to be made unlimited legal tender;
- 3.—Notes to be convertible into silver bullion;
- 4.—Notes to be obtainable for silver bullion;
- 5.—Government to take charge of the silver reserves of the note issues;
- 6.—Silver bullion presented in future in exchange for notes to be handed to the Government;
- 7.—A Hong Kong Currency Board to be set up.

We then give further details of our proposals relating to coin and make a suggestion that the existing issue of silver subsidiary coins should be withdrawn and replaced by an issue of base-metal token coins.

We next make recommendations for the accumulation of a sterling fund by the Currency Board with the object of preparing for the ultimate conversion of Hong Kong currency to a gold basis, if and when it appears desirable.

Finally we offer some miscellaneous observations on the rate at which the dollar should ultimately be stabilized on the question of a parallel sterling note issue on the need for banking legislation in the Colony, and on the fixation of bullion points under our scheme and its effects on exchange speculation.

Silver or Gold.

Discussing whether it would be desirable to change the basis of Hong Kong currency from silver to gold.

The report states *inter alia*:—"To stabilize or not to stabilize" is to-day probably one of the most widely-debated questions in Hong Kong, affecting as it does, directly or indirectly, the fortunes of nearly every section of the community.

It received a great deal of attention at the hands of the Local Committee last year, and has been discussed at public meetings and violently agitated in the newspaper press of Hong Kong both before and since our arrival.

General Argument Put Forward in Favour of Stabilization.

The argument for conversion to a gold basis is sometimes based on the view that gold is the only true measure of value. This proposition may not always have been stated in so brief and absolute a form, but it would seem to have been tacitly assumed as true by several writers in the Press, and the opinion has been expressed that silver, being a commodity, is not a suitable basis for a monetary system. While, however, silver is only a commodity in terms of a gold currency, it may equally well be said that gold is only a commodity in terms of a silver currency. Few would deny the general proposition that gold is the most satisfactory measure of value which the world has yet found, but it cannot be accepted as self-evident that gold is always and for all countries the most satisfactory measure, or that the conversion of the currency of a country from a silver to a gold basis will invariably be to its advantage. Looking for instance at the general course of prices over the last fifteen or twenty years we believe that it would be found that the silver prices of such staple commodities as rice and other food stuffs consumed in the Colony of Hong Kong have remained far more stable than their gold prices.

Again if comparison be made with the neighbouring countries which were formerly, but are now no longer, on a silver basis, it would appear that Hong Kong has weathered the present "economic blizzard" far more successfully than they have.

It is moreover pertinent to observe that among the Chinese population of Hong Kong and the neighbouring areas silver has been accepted for generations as the measure of value, so that what its advocates describe as stabilization would from the Chinese point of view be "de-stabilization."

Nevertheless it cannot be denied that there are several broad arguments which have been or may be adduced in favour of a gold standard for Hong Kong, and which are not without validity so far as they go.

The large silver dollar makes private transactions, "shroffing" and storing expensive items. It is, however, possible to get over these difficulties to a great extent, and we think that this will be done if the plan which we recommend below is adopted.

It is true, again, that China is the only important country now left on a silver basis, while, practically the whole of the rest of the world is, or is trying to place itself, on a gold basis; and that so long as Hong Kong remains on silver, the fluctuations in the price of that metal in relation to gold, which have been and may continue to be frequent and rapid, will result in disturbing fluctuations in the level of Hong Kong's exchanges with the gold world. On the other hand, the establishment of a gold standard in Hong Kong would cause similar fluctuations in its exchanges with China, and the question really

resolves itself into that of determining, having regard to her special economic and financial relations with China, which is the more important for Hong Kong, that exchange should be kept steady with China or with the rest of the world.

Since the prosperity of Hong Kong is dependent on its trade and financial business, it is mainly a question of how that business would be affected by a change over to a gold or sterling standard. We regard this as one of the most important factors to be considered in solving what we have described as the first part of the problem that has been put before us, and as will be seen our Report deals fully with this point later.

Another argument often adduced in favour of stabilization is the ease it would give to the Government's finances. Important as such considerations are, however, it does not appear to us that they can be allowed to weigh as determining factors in the decision on the question of advantage or disadvantage to the business of the Colony as a whole in the opposite scale. As regards public debt obligations, the interest charges on future loans might be stabilized by raising local loans whenever the money could be found in the Colony, and the risk of investing sinking funds in sterling securities could be avoided by such a method as the adoption of the system of "drawing" loans.

The position with regard to current incomes, or at least salaries, is different. There is no doubt a large number of persons, with dependants to support in England or elsewhere, who accepted employment in Hong Kong at rates of salary sufficient at the time to allow them to make adequate remittances to their dependants, but who are no longer able to remit enough sterling owing to the fall in exchange rates. For this class of persons we have the fullest sympathy. At the same time we feel that it would be very short-sighted to allow their position to carry any great weight in the decision of the question whether the currency of the Colony should be stabilized on a gold basis. As we have already indicated, it seems to us that the whole prosperity of Hong Kong is bound up with its trading and financial business, and that anything which harms that will harm Hong Kong as a whole, including the persons whose special plea we are now considering.

(Continued on Page 7.)



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AGAINST STABILISATION

(Continued from Page 6.)

Hong Kong as a Port.

Hong Kong is now one of the largest ports in the world. No other port in South China is now able, or is likely at any date which we can foresee to be able, to provide equal facilities.

Whatever currency the Colony has, therefore, it is likely to remain the principal store-house for goods in transit to and from South China. It must derive a very considerable income from storage and handling charges on these goods, and no change in the currency system is likely to have much effect on the volume of receipts from this source, so long as trade follows its present channels.

Hong Kong as a Place of Law.

And Order And A City of Refuge. There is a steady flow of immigrants, not only of the labouring but also of the well-to-do classes, into Hong Kong and it is well known that capital is being steadily imported into the Colony by persons of the rentier and capitalist classes.

Apart from these attractions the Colony possesses one which is not shared by any of the other areas in which Chinese settle, such as Malaya, the Philippines, etc., namely, that it is the only place near China where the currency is still, like that of China, on a silver basis.

Hong Kong as a Producing Centre.

The importance of Hong Kong as a producing centre is small in comparison with its other business activities. There are, however, if Hong Kong currency were on a gold basis and silver declined in value, the export price of goods made in a silver country would be lower than the export price of similar goods made in Hong Kong, and though the cost of living would probably decline in Hong Kong it would be difficult to reduce wages rapidly enough to meet the competition of the silver-using country; whereas if the value of silver rose, though Hong Kong would then be at first in a more favourable position for exporting its goods, this advantage would soon be nullified, as imports to Hong Kong from silver-using countries would become dearer, the cost of living would become higher, and it would be difficult to resist applications for higher wages. It is true that in either event time should bring about an adjustment, but it is notorious that the lag in reducing wages is always longer than the one in increasing them, and in the former event Hong Kong's business might suffer irretrievable damage.

A ship-building firm represented that in competition with rival firms in gold-using countries it was at a disadvantage when a tender for a contract to be paid for in gold had to be kept open for a considerable time, as it was impossible to do so without risk of grave loss owing to exchange fluctuations.

Effects of Stabilisation on the Business of Hong Kong.

(1) Hong Kong, considered merely as a port and as the principal storehouse for goods in transit to and from South China, would not be likely to be affected adversely so long as trade continued to run in its present channels.

(2) The special position, which Hong Kong at present occupies for the Chinese settler and capitalist as a place of law and order and a city of refuge would to a large extent be lost.

(3) As a producing centre, it might lose to neighbouring silver centres much of the business which it at present commands, but on the other hand ship-builders would undoubtedly benefit in so far as the change would enable them to tender for and carry out large long-term contracts on a basis of equality with their competitors in gold-using countries.

(4) As a financial and trading centre, the effects on Hong Kong would be as follows:—

(a) In relation to imports into South China, the onus of covering the heavy gold-silver exchange risks involved would be transferred from the importing merchants in Hong Kong, who have ample facilities for doing this, to the dealer in South China, who owing to its imperfectly developed currency system would, with Hong Kong on a gold basis, have no means for the purpose. On the other hand, while bulk indent business and depot business (including retail trade in Hong Kong) would to some extent be facilitated, the wholesale trade would lose its present facilities for covering the gold-silver exchange risk and would not be able to find a substitute. The trend of the argument in this section depends upon the relative importance of these different kinds of business, and as all the evidence goes to show that the wholesale importing business into South China is one of the main-

stays of Hong Kong's prosperity we have no hesitation in deciding that on this count the argument is strongly against stabilisation.

(b) In the trade between North and South China passing through Hong Kong as a centre the two exchange transactions from silver into gold and from gold back to silver instead of the present double exchange in silver currencies would be a great hindrance to this important business.

(c) In relation to the remittance business, much of Hong Kong's attraction as a centre for receiving remittances from Chinese residents overseas would disappear.

(d) The present easy flow of capital between Hong Kong and South China which is instrumental in financing primary production and small trades and industries in South China would be seriously impeded.

(e) The export trade from South China would have to face an unoverable time-risk in the gold-silver exchange.

The general tenor of the conclusions set out above in our opinion gives substance to the argument that Hong Kong is economically part of China and must remain on a silver standard so long as China does. If Hong Kong currency ceased to be on a silver basis, South China would be deprived of the only convenient currency medium in which it could conduct business on a large scale either internally or with foreign countries, i.e., it would have no currency in which forward contracts of exchange could be made and no currency in which there would be a satisfactory supply of bank-notes.

Final Remarks and Conclusion.

We have now considered the general arguments in favour of stabilisation and examined its probable effects on the business of Hong Kong.

It might be written on other aspects of the question but the only one to which we think it necessary to refer is its bearing on the welfare of the Chinese wage-earning population. The requirements of this class, beyond housing, are very simple and amount to little more than food-stuffs, clothing, and occasionally Chinese medicine. A certain amount, particularly dried fish, is produced within the Colony; the rest must be imported. An estimate has been prepared for us by a Chinese gentleman, which shows that from 33 to 50 per cent. of the expenditure of a wage-earner goes upon goods imported from gold countries. But it must be remembered that the largest item in this class of goods is rice, the price of which, as we have already pointed out, tends to vary with the price of silver. It follows, we think, that the purchasing power of the Chinese wage-earner would fluctuate much more than it does now if Hong Kong currency were stabilized.

We need not dilate on the evil consequences of such fluctuations to both employer and employed.

Although from the point of view of the Government and of some persons not engaged in trade it seems that there would be certain distinct advantages to be obtained from stabilisation on a gold basis, and although certain trading interests would benefit thereby, we are unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that it would be of serious and direct disadvantage to the business of Hong Kong and to large sections of the population. Consequently in the general interests of the Colony—including those of traders who, though they might reap immediate benefit from this course, would probably find the results in the long run by no means satisfactory—we recommend that in the present circumstances Hong Kong should remain on a silver basis.

The Use of Hong Kong Currency in China.

Although Hong Kong is outside the political boundary of China, the two are attached to each other by such close economic and financial connections that Hong Kong is in fact one of the exchange centres of China, and its bank-note currency is one of the currencies of China. The notes of the Hong Kong Bank, and particularly those of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, circulate widely throughout South China where they are regarded as the most stable and desirable form of currency. Indeed it was represented to us by credible witnesses that no less than two-thirds of the outstanding issue of this bank was held in China, and one of our Chinese witnesses expressed the view that it was known in all the eighteen provinces of China.

Hong Kong Dollar as an Exchange Currency.

Hong Kong has a very active exchange market, particularly with London and Shanghai, and through its highly-developed banking system can readily convert its dollars into any other well-known currency. To appreciate the importance of this point it is only necessary to contrast the Hong Kong currency with any other South China currency.

Take that of Canton for instance. Canton currency can be exchanged for other currencies only through the medium of Hong Kong currency.

It is not difficult to understand how in these circumstances it is entirely impossible to buy or sell forward sterling in direct exchange with Canton currency, and this has been reiterated by one banker after another, both Chinese and non-Chinese. We have already drawn attention to this fact, which has a strong bearing on the problem before us.

Defects.

Among the Defects of the Present Currency System are stated. The first is that the form of currency which is the only unlimited legal tender, the silver dollar, is entirely unsuitable for that purpose.

A concrete example will illustrate this. The weight of the legal tender currency which the seller of a motor-car costing say \$4,000 (at the present rate of exchange, about £200) could demand, would be a little over two hundredweight.

The banks when they require more currency always want more notes. If the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank refuses to issue more notes, the other banks are in the difficulty that they must either import silver dollars or remain in the unsatisfactory, and perhaps dangerous, position of holding an inadequate proportion of currency against their liabilities. If the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank is willing to issue the notes, the banks prefer to see the Hong Kong dollar rise to a premium rather than correct the premium by importing coins, though when it reaches an abnormal height they naturally become restive.

Conflicting Interests.

We understand that the present Chief Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has announced as the policy of the bank that it will in future always apply an exchange corrective with the object of preventing the dollar from rising substantially above the theoretical upper bullion point. It is however fundamentally wrong that the exchange value of a Colony's currency should depend on one person, and no less wrong that that person should be put in a position where he may constantly have to decide between the conflicting interests of the Colony and the bank.

Main Proposals for Reform.

These are our recommendations:—(1) that the legal tender status of the dollar coin be limited to \$10.

(2) that the notes of the present note-issuing banks be made the sole unlimited legal tender, except of course by the banks themselves in payment of notes tendered for redemption.

(3) that the notes of the Hong Kong Bank be made convertible, on presentation of a prescribed minimum, into silver bullion.

(4) that any person on tendering silver bullion of a specified minimum fineness and of a specified minimum weight and on payment of a specified fee should be entitled to obtain legal tender in the form of bank-notes.

(5) that the Government should take charge of all the silver coin and bullion at present held against the note issues, except for such amounts as the three banks concerned may require for current business, and give to the banks in lieu thereof vouchers undertaking to deliver silver on demand on the bank's certifying that notes for an equivalent amount have been or are about to be withdrawn.

(6) that silver which in future may be tendered for exchange into notes should be received by the Government (not the note-issuing bank), the tender to be entitled to receive notes of whichever bank he may prefer (provided that bank's issue has not reached its maximum limit) and the bank to be given vouchers for the equivalent amount of silver.

The Government would no doubt find it convenient to appoint a Currency Board to take charge of the silver and to make any arrangements to receive and issue silver in the future. Such a Board would also have the still more important function of accumulating a sterling fund to provide for ultimate stabilization on a gold basis as will be explained in Part V below. We therefore recommend:—

(7) that a Hong Kong Currency Board should be appointed. It would be in accordance with usual precedent that this Board should be set up in London and should be represented in the Colony by a Currency Officer, who might appropriately be the Colonial Treasurer.

Proposals Relating to Coin.

(1) The dollar coin.—As will have been seen, our recommendation is that the legal tender status of this coin should be limited to \$10.

We have considered whether, in view of the alteration in the status of the dollar coin, the issue of \$1 notes should be resumed, but we are definitely of the opinion that this would be undesirable on grounds both of hygiene and of expense.

Subsidiary coin.—The objections which we have stated above to demotivating the silver dollar and replacing it by a base metal token coin do not in our opinion apply with equal force to the subsidiary silver coins of smaller denominations.

We believe, on the evidence we have received, that the Chinese population would show no great reluctance in accepting token coins of a different composition.

We therefore recommend that a new issue of base-metal subsidiary coinage should be minted, that during the period of one month referred to in paragraph 121 it should be offered freely to the public in exchange for the present silver subsidiary coin, and that at the end of that period the latter should be demotivated.

Dealing with the question of preparations for ultimate stabilization the report says:—Most important of all, the scheme we suggest is designed to place in the hands of the Currency Board a steadily-growing sterling fund which will go at least some way towards providing for convertibility of the dollar into sterling when the change is made and, if sufficient time is given, may be completely adequate for that purpose without being supplemented by borrowed funds.

It will probably be possible to accumulate this fund in various ways.

The replacement of the silver subsidiary coin by base metal coin will furnish the Board with a substantial amount of silver, so that their total holdings will at first be in excess of their obligations on silver vouchers already issued. This will enable them, if demands for additional notes arise, to offer applicants the choice of tendering sterling (instead of bar silver) in exchange for notes, the bank issuing the notes being given silver vouchers covered by the excess stock, until that is exhausted, and the sterling being retained and invested by the Board. We accordingly recommend that they should be given power to do this.

Secondly, if further issues of subsidiary coin are required, we recommend that the Board should be empowered to issue them against payment in sterling, or to issue them against payments of cash in Hong Kong and to convert sums so received into sterling.

Thirdly, if demands for additional notes continue to arise after the exhaustion of the excess silver cover originally held by the Board, we recommend that they should nevertheless be empowered to continue to offer applicants the choice of tendering sterling in exchange for notes, and to leave the corresponding silver vouchers uncovered by silver, so long as the proportion of vouchers covered by silver does not fall below a safe figure.

We recommend that this figure should be fixed at 90 per cent. and that the Board should be allowed to reduce it only with the consent of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The figure in our opinion allows a very ample margin to meet any contraction of the currency.

Fourthly, any sterling obtained in the ways mentioned above will, in so far as it is invested in interest-bearing securities, increase at a rate of compound interest.

There is one further point for consideration. The Colonial Government at present receives an income of about \$850,000 a year from the 1 per cent tax on bank-notes.

In Colonies which have Government issues of currency notes no profits on these issues are paid into the General Revenues until the currency authority is in a thoroughly secure position. We therefore consider that the Hong Kong Currency Board should be regarded as having a lien on the revenue derived from this source and we would go even further and recommend that it should be very seriously considered whether it would not be proper to pay over to the Board the whole revenue derived from this source in order to accelerate the building up of a sterling fund in preparation for ultimate stabilization.

The Rate at Which Dollar Should Ultimately be Stabilized.

If the sterling-exchange value of the dollar had remained more or less constant for some time past, it is unlikely that any suggestion would have been made that the rate to be laid down should be other than the current rate or one approximating thereto. The recent downward trend of the exchange value of the dollar, however, has produced a strong demand in some quarters for the fixing of a rate above the current rate, the highest rate which we have seen advocated being 2s. 4d., and the rate which has received most support 2s. Indeed it is evident from all that we have heard and read that among those who advocate immediate stabilization extremely few would be ready to accept stabilization at or near 1s. It seems to us that there are the strongest objections to stabilization at any level substantially higher

than the one current at the time of the operation, whether the exchange value of the dollar be raised abruptly by legislative act or gradually by "starving" the currency.

For instance there are these objections to both the abrupt and the gradual policy, though some would have greater force in one event than in the other:—

(1) Any fixing of a rate other than the current rate would interfere arbitrarily and unjustly with relations between debtors and creditors, and would undermine the basis of all existing contracts involving payments in Hong Kong currency at future dates.

(2) It would be impossible to find adequate justification for fixing the rate at any particular figure as preference to any other figure. It is sometimes said that there is a "normal" value for the dollar (the figure usually in mind being 2s.) but we cannot find any basis for this view.

(3) The cost of meeting the difference between the new artificial value and the actual bullion value of all coin in the Colony, and also, we think, of the bar silver in the bank-note reserve funds, would have to be undertaken by the Government, that is by the general body of taxpayers in the Colony. The amount of this liability would of course depend upon the rate selected and the amount of coin and bar silver affected, but could hardly be less than several millions of pounds sterling.

(4) Persons who had acquired Hong Kong currency for speculative purposes would be given an undeserved bonus and would probably cause considerable embarrassment to the banks and other institutions with which their money was placed by withdrawing it immediately.

The objections cited above are, we think, fundamental. It should also be recognized that large temporary disorganizations of trade frequently mean permanent loss of business connection.

(5) All stocks of goods in the Colony would become practically unsaleable at the dollar price at which they were acquired since new consignments of identical goods could be sold at lower dollar prices.

(6) Such local enterprises as dock-building, ship-repairing, and manufacturing would be brought to a standstill because there would be a varying lag in the adjustment of dollar salaries, wages, and stocks to the new conditions, and until the adjustment was completed Hong Kong would not be able to complete for orders on equal terms with such places as Shanghai.

(7) Goods arriving in the Colony after stabilization on orders placed before stabilization would probably to a large extent be left on the importers' hands, because the dealers, if they held Hong Kong currency, would be able to use it to better advantage in purchasing goods imported at the latter and higher dollar rate, or if they held only Canton or some other silver currency, would not be able to carry out their undertakings to pay Hong Kong currency at the higher rate.

These are three additional objections:—

(1) Such a course, however secretly the policy might be pursued, would surely lead to speculation, as experience in other countries has shown.

(2) Legitimate business would be stifled and merchants would find it almost impossible to fix forward contracts of exchange at a reasonable rate.

(3) Starvation could be applied only in the Colony and not in South China where the note circulates freely, and as soon as the intention to increase the value of the dollar became known there would almost certainly be a rapid transfer of every available note in the Colony to South China, with the effect that the situation would soon pass beyond control.

The Question of a Parallel Sterling Note Issue.

When the question of Hong Kong currency was discussed by the Colonial Office Currency Committee in London, a suggestion was made that a Government issue of currency notes expressed in sterling, to circulate side by side with the existing currency, might be made, with the double object of providing a medium of currency for the conduct of business in sterling and of obtaining some indication whether a sterling currency would be acceptable for general use in the Colony. We have put this proposal before several of our witnesses but have found no support for it.

Banking Legislation.

In the course of our enquiries in Hong Kong we have ascertained that, apart from certain provisions in the Companies Ordinance, there is no legislation relating to banking in Hong Kong, though the question of such legislation has been under consideration.

Having regard to the large number of banks and the great importance of banking in the Colony, it appears to us very desirable that provision should be made requiring banks to publish periodical returns of their assets and liabilities, and to keep a minimum amount of ready cash-bearing—a fixed proportion to their demand and time liabilities. An appropriate proportion would, we think, be 10 per cent. of demand and 3 per cent. of time liabilities.

Such legislation should, we suggest, be deferred until the currency has been reformed on the lines we have proposed.

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Hong Kong, 17th Nov., 1931. [1472]

THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD
MINING CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN QUEENSLAND)NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF
SECOND INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that a SECOND INTERIM
DIVIDEND OF TWO SHILLINGS
per share on account of the financial
year ending 31st MARCH, 1932, has
been declared by the Directors of the
Company in Brisbane, payable to
Shareholders on the Registers at
Brisbane and Singapore on
TUESDAY, 15th DECEMBER,
1931.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY
GIVEN that the SINGAPORE
TRANSFER REGISTERS will be
CLOSED from TUESDAY, 8th
DECEMBER to TUESDAY, 15th
DECEMBER, 1931 (Both Days
inclusive) for the preparation of
Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
DEBRIK & CO.,
Chartered Accountants,
Local Secretaries.Hong Kong Bank Chambers,
Singapore, 7th Nov., 1931. [1497]THE HONG KONG JOCKEY
CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL
MEETING of Voting Members
will be held at the CLUB HOUSE,
HARPER VALLEY on MONDAY, 23rd
NOVEMBER, 1931, at 5.30 p.m.
All members are cordially invited to
attend, and participate in any discussion
which may ensue.

By Order of the Stewards,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 15th Nov., 1931. [1460]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY
CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and
ENTRY FORMS for the TWELFTH
EXTRA RACE MEETING,
to be held on SATURDAY, 28th NOV-
EMBER, 1931 (Weather Permitting),
may be obtained at the RACES OFFICE,
HONG KONG CLUB, CAUSEWAY BAT
STABLES and the SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
ENTRIES CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK
NOON, on THURSDAY, 19th NO-
VEMBER, 1931. [1468]

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A.T.B. 1

ANNOUNCEMENT:
The marriage between JAMES Mc-
LELLAN WALKER and HELEN
AUDREY WEIR will take place
at the Peak Church at 3 p.m.
on Wednesday, November 18,
1931. The reception will be
held at the Matilda Hospital
after the ceremony. [1471]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11,
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Night Editor (Wanchai Office):
Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street,
E.C. 4

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, November 17, 1931.

THE CURRENCY COM-
MISSION'S ADVICE.

The Currency Commission report
will do little more for the average
citizen than set at rest any suspicion
that he had lost half the value of
his property and income owing to
some skilful manoeuvre on the part
of the bankers. Stabilisation, at
least for a very long time to
come, is uncompromisingly rejected,
though a suggestion is made
that a sterling fund be started so
that if a gold standard became
necessary the change could be
effected with a minimum of expense
and trouble.

While it is admitted that "from
the point of view of the Govern-
ment and of some persons not en-
gaged in trade it seems that there
would be certain distinct advan-
tages to be gained from stabiliza-
tion, on a gold basis," it
would be of serious and direct dis-
advantage to the business of Hong
Kong and to large sections of the
community. Consequently in the
general interests of the Colony we
recommend that in the present
circumstances Hong Kong should
remain on a silver basis. The
following are the Commission's
ideas on the effects of stabilisation
on Hong Kong as a financial and
trading centre:

In relation to imports into
South China, the onus of cover-
ing the heavy gold-silver ex-
change risks involved would be
transferred from the importing
merchant in Hong Kong, who has
ample facilities for doing this, to
the dealer in South China, who
owing to its imperfectly develop-
ed currency system, would, with
Hong Kong on a gold basis, have
no means for the purpose. On
the other hand, while bulk indent
business and depot business (in-
cluding retail trade in Hong
Kong) would to some extent be
facilitated, the wholesale trade
would lose its present facilities
for covering the gold-silver ex-
change risk and would not be
able to find a substitute. The
trend of the argument in this
section depends upon the relative
importance of these different
kinds of business, and as all the
evidence goes to show that this
wholesale importing business into
South China is one of the main-
stays of Hong Kong's prosperity
we have no hesitation in deciding
that on this count the argument
is strongly against stabilisation.

In the trade between North and
South China passing through
Hong Kong as a centre the two
exchange transactions—gold and
silver—would be a great hindrance
to this important business.

In relation to the remittance
business, much of Hong Kong's
prosperity is due to its position
as a centre for receiving
remittances from Chinese re-
sidents overseas would disappear.
The present easy flow of capital
between Hong Kong and South
China which is instrumental in
financing primary production and
small trades and industries in
South China would be seriously
impeded.

The export trade from South
China would have to face an un-
recoverable time-lag in the gold-
silver exchange.

The general tenor of the con-
clusions set out above in our
opinion gives substance to the
argument that Hong Kong is
economically part of China and
must remain on a silver standard
so long as China does. If Hong
Kong currency ceased to be on a
silver basis, South China would
be deprived of the only convenient
currency medium which it
could conduct business on a large
scale either internally or with
foreign countries.

The Commission is not, however,
by any means satisfied with the
present position. After pointing
out the extent to which the Hong
Kong and Shanghai Bank notes
circulate throughout South China,
owing to the demand for stable cur-
rency, the Commissioners add:

It should be recognised that the
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank
has, except for a brief period
some two years ago, always per-
formed the valuable service, as the
chief note-issuing bank of the
Colony, of providing the public
with an adequate amount of cur-
rency. But the fact that in that
brief period, owing to the bank's
unwillingness to expand its cur-
rency commensurately with the
amount of deposits pouring from
abroad into the Colony, the Hong
Kong dollar rose to about 20 per
cent. above silver parity, shows
clearly the faultiness of the pre-
sent system.

The idea in the minds of the
Commission is, perhaps, that the
banks of Hong Kong have a great
opportunity to provide currency
for use not only in the Colony but
to a larger extent than at present in
South China. They are evidently
of opinion that this opportunity
should be seized by the issuing
banks acting in co-operation. The
idea is pushed forward, and Govern-
ment help solicited, in the
following passage:

In order to relieve the note-
issuing banks of the liability to
receive and store an unlimited
quantity of silver bullion, we re-
commend further
that the Government should take
charge of all the silver coin
and bullion at present held
against the note issues, except
for such amounts as the three
banks concerned may require
for current business, and give
to the banks in lieu thereof
vouchers undertaking to de-
liver silver on demand on the
banks certifying that the notes
for an equivalent amount
have been or are about to be
withdrawn; and

that silver which in future may
be tendered for exchange into
notes should be received by
the Government (not the
note-issuing bank), the ten-
derer to be entitled to receive
notes of which bank he may
prefer, provided that the
bank's issue has not reached
its maximum limit."

This, of course, fixes an obligation
on an issuing bank to supply notes
up to "its maximum limit."

While it is recognised that the
Government could take over the
issue of a local currency, it is
hoped that this will only be done
if the banks refuse to co-operate in
the task.

We should recommend the first
alternative (i.e., Government
issue) only if the banks refused
that co-operation. As we have
said above, the banks in the
de facto currency of the Colony
and of a great part of South
China, and any step which might
impair the prestige of that note
should be avoided. Rather would
we recommend that its prestige
should be increased by making it
the sole unlimited legal tender
in the Colony and limiting the legal
tender status of the dollar coin.

The hint is also given that the
powers now vested in the Chief
Manager of the Hong Kong and
Shanghai Bank are unfair to the
holder of that office, especially as
the interests of the Bank and the
Colony as a whole might conceiv-
ably clash. Presumably they con-
sider that these powers should be
vested in a committee of the issuing
bank managers, perhaps presided
over by a Government representa-
tive.

★ News and Views ★

Tale of the Day.

"Why don't you go to your cot-
tage at week-ends?"
"We can't. It costs us so much we
haven't the money for our far-
row now."

The Dentist's Dilemma.

For most people, any excuse for
putting off a visit to the dentist is
welcome, but it must be unique for
dentists' clients to have the excuse
of a shortage of gold, from which
Paris dentists are suffering at the
present moment.

There is glorious irony in the
thought that while France holds a
large proportion of the gold of the
world, her dentists should expe-
rience difficulty in getting enough for
the humble fillings in the teeth of
her subjects.

In England they may be off the
gold standard, but they can still
get their stoppings.

A Russian Olympiad.

In spite of their frequent an-
gers at the Englishman's love of foot-
ball, the Bolsheviks have now de-
cided to hold a world Olympiad in
1933 to celebrate the completion of
the Five Years' Plan.

It is true that this festival is to
be called, not an Olympiad, but a
Spartakiad. Presumably, too, only
Communists will be eligible as com-
petitors.

The idea, however, has so far
taken root that the Bolsheviks have
begun the erection of a vast new
stadium capable of holding 120,000
people.

Football will be included in the
programme of events.

Unappreciated.

One of England's best-known
artists, a regular exhibitor at the
Royal Academy, tells a good story
against himself.

Not long ago he left his London
house in order to live permanent-
ly in the country. The drawing-
room he had decorated with a set
of panoramic frieze, into which he

considered he had put some of his
best work. So he was counting on
getting a good price for it from
the incoming tenant, quite a rich
man.

However, the tenant in question,
on a tour of inspection, gave the
frieze one glance and said, "It is
understood, of course, that all that
is cleaned away at your expense!"

A Sultan and the Poor.

It is said that the Sultan of
Johore has given instructions that
during the prevailing depression in
the rubber industry all school child-
ren in the State of Johore shall be
provided with one good meal a day
at the expense of the State.

While the industry was flourish-
ing the parents of these children
were able to give them from 1 to 10
cents daily for the purpose of buy-
ing food.

Under the present conditions they
cannot do so. The Sultan is there-
fore issuing instructions for suffi-
cient swampy land adjoining the
native campongs to be granted the
villagers by the State, free of cost,
for the planting and cultivation of
foodstuffs.

The Marriage Racket.

The genial bandits of the Sicilian
Mafia appear to have invented a
"racket" which even their amiable
cousins in the Chicago underworld
have never thought of. It is alleged
that they intimidated girls into
brokering off engagements with the
men they love and into marrying
unwanted suitors who, presumably,
oil the palms of the bandits.

It is understood that the Ameri-
can gangsters are most favourably
impressed with this invention and
are sending representatives to Sicily
to negotiate for the American
rights of the patent of this
"racket."

Dr. K.H. Uttley of the Kowloon
Mortuary gave medical evidence
during the course of which he said
the body was very badly cut about,
no less than 20 wounds being found
on it.

It was also stated that the motive
could not have been robbery as the
jewellery worn by the deceased was
found untouched.

After further evidence had been
taken a verdict of "Murder by per-
son or persons unknown" was re-
turned.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

One case of diphtheria and one
of puerperal fever were reported
on Sunday.

At to-day's Rotary Club tiffin,
the speaker, Rev. P. Bruce Thor-
nton, D.D. (Winnipeg), will give an
address on "The Canadian West."

We are asked by the Colonial
Secretary's Office to state that all
copies of the Currency Commis-
sion's Report have been sold.

Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung
have arranged to celebrate their
golden wedding, on Wednesday,
December 2, by a reception at the
Peninsula Hotel.

Ip Fok, the master of a trading
junk, was fined \$25 at the Marine
Court yesterday before Commr.
Hole, for leaving the Harbour with-
out a clearance from the Harbour
Master.

Mr. C. M. E. Pereira was able
to leave Kowloon Hospital on Sun-
day after being a patient there for
over a week following an accident
in Nathan Road when he was seri-
ously injured on being thrown from
his ricksha, which collided with a
bus.

A reward of \$50 is offered through
the Police authorities for the re-
covery of a fox fur valued at \$160,
the property of Mrs. G. M. Chun
Ham, of 67, Tunglan Road. Mrs.
Chun Ham states that she left it
on a seat beside her while attend-
ing a performance at the Central
Theatre on the 8th instant.

At Kowloon Magistrate's yester-
day a Chinese who was found sleep-
ing in the cook's quarters of the
Kowloon Fire Station when a
search was made following a rob-
bery at the Station on Saturday
last, was brought before the Magis-
trate for trespassing. After evi-
dence had been taken the prosecu-
tion was satisfied that the man had
nothing to do with the robbery, and
he was bound over in the sum of
\$25.

A particularly heartless thief on
Saturday night stole \$10 and a
pair of gold-mounted rattan bang-
les valued at \$30 from an old wo-
man while she was sleeping on the
pavement in Square Street.

Two women were charged before
the Marine Magistrate yesterday
with boarding the Dutch steamer
Tjisaroes without the permission
of the master. They were said to
be of ill-repute, and each was fined
\$50.

Estate in Hong Kong worth
\$96,000 was left by Louis (or Lui)
Sun Ting, retired Californian mer-
chant, who died at 21, Lower Lascar
Row, last June, leaving a will ap-
pointing his son, Louis Ching
Chuen, as the executor. Testator
directed that his estate shall be
divided into nine parts, eight of
which shall go to his eight sons,
the remaining part to be applied to
meet all requirements of the "com-
mon concern."

New Kowloon Inland Lot No.
1661, which was offered for sale at
the P.W.D. yesterday aroused con-
siderable interest and fell under
the hammer at almost double the
amount asked for. Bidding started
at \$36,800 and by bids of \$100 and
\$500 the price was eventually raised
to \$60,800 before it was knocked
down to Mr. Lo Tam of 24, Tai
Nam Street. The land is at the
junction of Tai Po Road and Poi
Ho Street, and has an area of
about 18,400 sq. feet with an
annual rental of \$338.

be deemed who purchases what he
cannot pay for on the somewhat
slender chance of being able to re-
sell at a profit to another. Many
of the unfortunates have, it is to
be feared, been deluded by the spec-
ious representations of interested
parties, but some of them speculat-
ed wildly with their eyes open, and
such persons have no claim on com-
passion.—Hong Kong Daily Press,
Nov. 17, 1931.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[All letters intended for publi-
cation must be accompanied by the
name and address of the writer, not
for publication, unless so desired,
but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.]

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG
DAILY PRESS"]

FOR OUR DUMB FRIENDS.

Sir,—On behalf of the Society
for Prevention of Cruelty to
Animals, I have to thank all those
who have contributed to our
Annual Financial Drive. The result
has been very gratifying consid-
ering the depressed conditions which
exist and, while we are very much
short of previous years' contribu-
tions, the support is encouraging
to those who take an active part
in this work. To any who may
have been overlooked by our col-
lectors, and who feel disposed to
contribute to our funds, will you
please send on your donation, how-
ever small, to our Hon. Secretary,
Mr. W. Maunders, c/o Thomson &
Co., York Building. I would like
to state that the membership sub-
scription is two dollars per year,
on this sum being sent to our
Secretary, a book of rules and
badges will be forwarded. Those
desiring to become life members of
the Society can do so by contribut-
ing the sum of \$50. It may appear
to members that, with these fees,
the necessity for a financial drive
is uncalled for, but I would like to
point out that the amount derived
from members' subscriptions is in-
adequate to maintain all our ac-
tivities and keep two inspectors.
Therefore, we are greatly indebted
to those who assist us in contribut-
ing annually to our drive, and also
to those ladies who give of their
time to collect from the various
concerns—no light task, I am sure
you will agree. I have also to thank
the Press for their valuable assist-
ance in publishing donations, and
trust that in the future, as in the
past, the Society will have the sup-
port of all animal lovers.

Thanking you for your favour.—
Yours, etc.,
J. RUSSELL,
Hon. President.

Hong Kong, November 16, 1931.

MURDER BY PERSON
UNKNOWN.GRIM DISCOVERY BY
AIRCRAFTSMAN.

Mr. J. A. Fraser, at as Coroner
at Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday
when an inquiry was held into the
circumstances surrounding the death
of an unknown Chinese woman
whose body was found lying in a
path near the hillside in Kowloon
City by Aircraftman Collins of the
R.A.F. on Saturday, September 12,
last.

(Continued on previous Column.)

from the Files.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Sergeant Gidley and Gunner A.E.
Sheffield have been permitted to re-
sign from the Volunteers on leav-
ing the Colony.

The first of the series of shoots
arranged by the Left Half No. 2
Company, H.K.V.D.C. will take
place on November 18. It was
originally fixed for Sept. 23, but
did not take place owing to the
typhoon.

A small fire occurred on Messrs.
Butterfield and Swire's reclamation
at Blackhead's Point, Tsimshatsui,
on Wednesday night. An Indian's
mistaken lighted in the owner's ab-
sence, but the police soon quelled
the outbreak.—Hong Kong Daily
Press, Nov. 17, 1906.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The late feverish agitation in the
property market in this Colony, in
now producing the result which
cooler and more calculating heads
than those of the land jobbers had
foreseen from the commencement,
money is being eagerly inquired for
on all sides, twelve per cent on good
security being a not uncommon rate
of interest, and on second mortgage
we have heard of as much as fifteen
and even eighteen per cent, being
paid for periods ranging from six
months to a year. The rental of
properties on security of which these
heavy rates of interest are being
paid does not in many cases show
a return of more than five per cent.
on the purchase money. When per-
sons borrow money at fifteen per
cent to purchase property which
only yields them five, nothing but
disaster or ruin, the fruit of their
own reckless impudence, can re-
sult; and few will be found to pity
or sympathise with the unsuccess-
ful gambler, for gambler he must

TREMENDOUS ISSUES AT STAKE

M. BRIAND'S ROLE MAY BE MODIFIED

LEAGUE BLAMED FOR PRESENT
SERIOUS SITUATIONSERIOUS CLASH EXPECTED NEAR
TSITSIHAR

(REUTER AND BRITISH WIRELESS.)

PARIS, November 16.

EXPECTATION PERSONIFIED AWAITS THE OPENING OF THE DOORS OF THE QUAI D'ORSAY AT 4 P.M., HALF AN HOUR AFTER WHICH THE LEAGUE DRAMA BEGINS.

THERE ARE CHANGES IN THE CAST AS WELL AS IN THE ROLES SINCE THE LAST GENEVA MEETING, THOUGH THE PARTS OF THE TWO PROTAGONISTS REMAIN UNALTERED. SINCE THE LAST GENEVA MEETING IT IS SUGGESTED IN SOME QUARTERS THAT M. BRIAND'S ROLE MAY BE MODIFIED OWING TO PRESURE FROM THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF, AND HOWEVER GREAT HIS SYMPATHIES WITH THE LEAGUE, HE WILL HAVE TO CARRY OUT THE WISHES OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

MUCH INTEREST CENTRES ROUND SIR JOHN SIMON'S FIRST APPEARANCE AS BRITAIN'S FOREIGN MINISTER.

UNVEILED APPREHENSION

LONDON, November 16.

That tremendous issues are at stake at Paris this week is the opinion expressed by all quarters and the situation is viewed with unveiled apprehension.

A growing number of commentators are inclined to blame the League's handling of the Sino-Japanese dispute for the serious situation which has arisen, declaring that the fixing of a definite date (especially so soon ahead as November 16) for evacuation was a fatal mistake, and Japan could hardly have been expected to comply.

What the League must attempt now is to gain time and avoid humiliation and possibly even disruption.

BRITISH AND FRENCH HOPEFUL

PARIS, November 16.

Sir John Simon, accompanied by Sir Walford Selby and Mr. Cadogan, conferred with M. Briand, speaking in French, for three quarters of an hour this morning.

The British and French are hopeful that a compromise for a solution will be found by the end of the week.

Though it is expected the Chinese and Japanese will start aggressively it is thought that they will become more conciliatory in order that the fate of China, Japan and the League may be saved.

It is pointed out in League circles that alongside the militarist party in Japan there is a great civilian interest to whom a settlement is of paramount importance, which they hope will turn the scale in the end.

JAPANESE CONSUL WITHDRAWS FROM TSITSIHAR

TOKYO, November 16.

The withdrawal of the Japanese Consul from Tsitsihar, owing to "the increasing danger in the situation" is officially confirmed by the Japanese military authorities, who are said to be anxiously awaiting Ma Chan Shan's reply to their request to withdraw his troops, as a failure to comply will increase the tension and probably lead to a serious clash as Ma's cavalry are alleged to be menacing the Japanese right flank, where minor skirmishes have already occurred.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR TAHSING?

TOKYO, November 16.

An urgent Press despatch from Harbin reports that Ma Chan Shan launched an attack at daybreak against the Japanese position at Tahsing and that severe fighting is progressing. There is, however, as yet no official confirmation.

JAPANESE DELEGATION STRENGTHENED

RUEBY, Nov. 16.

The League Council, under the Presidency of the French Foreign Secretary, M. Briand, will this afternoon resume consideration of the Manchurian dispute.

The Japan delegation on this occasion is being strengthened by the inclusion of her Ambassadors from London and Rome, Mr. Matsudaira and Mr. Yoshida. The former travelled to Paris yesterday by the same train as the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, and the situation was discussed during the journey.

On arrival Mr. Matsudaira had conversation with General Dawes, who on behalf of the United States Government has gone to Paris to be at hand during the sitting of the Council.

It is generally assumed that consideration of the extremely intricate problem will be taken up again from the point in the September meeting when the Council adopted the resolution, to which both disputants adhered, containing an appeal to the two Governments to refrain from any action that might aggravate the situation, and to endeavour in consultation with Chinese and Japanese representatives "to find means of enabling the two countries to withdraw their

troops immediately without the lives of their nationals and safety of their property being endangered."

Some importance is attached to a proposal credited to the Japanese that foreign military attaches should proceed to Manchuria to "settle the military aspect of the dispute."

NONNI RIVER SKIRMISH

MUKDEN, Nov. 16.

Skirmishing at Nonni River continues while official Japanese reports declare that Chinese cavalry are now taking part in the activities and are making attacks.

Chinese reports from Harbin and other trouble centres all accuse the Japanese of initiating the offensive, while Japanese headquarters explain that their outposts at Nonni River are in contact with the Chinese position.

These outposts are equipped with three-inch guns which are reported to be busy driving off the Heilongjiang cavalry which are threatening the Japanese flanks.

Two skirmishes took place yesterday, entailing a small number of casualties, and bringing up the Japanese losses on Thursday, Friday and Saturday to seven killed and ten wounded.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A NEW "MANCHU
EMPIRE"THE POSSIBLE REACTION
IN CHINA

[BY A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Though confirmation is still lacking from foreign sources up to now, Chinese cables allege that Pu Yi has been actually proclaimed Emperor of the Manchurian Empire at Mukden under the tutelage of Japan, and soon after the Coronation Ceremony, an Imperial Government will be set up with a cabinet as the executive organ, and six administrative departments, namely: Civil Examination, Financial, Industrial and Commercial, Education, War, Judicial and Public Works Departments. The new Imperial Government follows more or less the constitutional system of the ex-Imperial Government at Peiping. The old dragon flag is re-adopted and in details, the Manchu Royal House has to resume its old state and ceremonial. It is reported that Prince Kung has been appointed chairman of the Imperial Cabinet (or Prime Minister), which usually consisted of six members in accordance with Manchu political practices.

What are the possible developments as far as the relations of the "Independent Kingdom" with China are concerned? This query is being asked by all serious Chinese thinkers. Again, in accordance with the "self-determination" principle as expounded by President Wilson, will the Manchu Imperial Government be able to convince the League of Nations and world opinion that the new "independence" of Manchuria is really representative of the spontaneous opinion of Manchuria people, and part of the Han people residing in Manchuria? This is a possibility, for, as a matter of fact, General Chang Hsueh Liang's régime has lost the confidence of a great part of the native population of Manchuria as a consequence of maladministration by local military rulers everywhere in the three provinces.

Will History Repeat Itself?

Further, taking a longer view, will Chinese history repeat itself by Manchuria conquering China Proper, or rather the new Manchu régime with the help of Japan? History tells us that the Chinese people (or Han Race) could never be subjugated by strangers except by their assimilating themselves to the Chinese civilization as the Manchu people have done. As matters now stand, Japan seems to have successfully carried out a greater part of her scheme in setting up this puppet-monarchy in Manchuria, except for the difficulty of liquidating all problems between Manchuria and Russia, who holds the Chinese Eastern Railway, as her principal interest in North Manchuria.

PU YI GUILTY OF TREASON?

MA CHAN SHAN'S APPEAL TO
CHANG HSUEH LIANG.

(Wah Te Yat Pao.)

HARBIN, Nov. 16. General Ma Chan Shan has wired to General Chang Hsueh Liang stating that Pu Yi is committing high treason against the nation in setting up an Imperial Government at Mukden under Japanese protection. He urges that an expedition be despatched to suppress the rebels in spite of whatever obstruction is in the way. He urges that such action is a matter within Chinese jurisdiction.

Hankow Supports Ma Chan Shan.

HANKOW, Nov. 16. Local public bodies are opening (Continued on next Column.)

The fighting assumed more serious proportions on Sunday morning, when the Japanese command decided to dispose of the Chinese forces, and drove 4,000 of the Chinese mounted fighters several miles to the north-east, and captured the village of Chienkuanti, fifteen miles north-east of Nonni Bridge. Here, they have established an outpost. The casualties resulting from this affray has not yet been reported.

SETTLEMENT NO EASY
MATTER

GENEVA, Nov. 15. It is felt in Geneva that the Manchurian problem will have to be attacked on broad lines in order to effect a settlement of the various questions connected with the issue, which will naturally take some time.

(Continued on next Column.)

BANDIT OUTRAGE
NEAR LIAO RIVERFOREIGNERS STRIPPED
AND BEATEN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, Nov. 16. Four foreign Mukden residents who left for Hsinminfu yesterday morning for game shooting in the Liao River region were captured by bandits, stripped of everything but their underclothes, tied behind the bandits' horses and forced to run thus for about a mile. They were then beaten and released, after which they had to walk more than two miles to Hsinminfu in the bitter cold. They returned to Mukden last night. Two Chinese guides were also beaten and badly injured. The foreigners were: Reimann, a sixty-year-old German; Shenitzky, a German; Piharat, an Estonian; and Jenas, a Czech-Slovakian. Attempt to Cut Railway Lines. Yesterday night a body of forty bandits attempted to cut the South Manchuria Railway mainline when they raided the railway near Tangkangze hot springs, after a sharp engagement with armed railway police they were driven off.

GERMAN

INDEBTEDNESS

FRANCO-BRITISH DISCUSSION
EXPECTED

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEBY, Nov. 16. London newspapers anticipate that the presence in Paris of Sir John Simon will provide an occasion for the discussion of the subject of German indebtedness, as a sequel to the conversations which have taken place on the subject between M. Laval and You Hoesch.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast, and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.10 p.m., stated:—

The typhoon appears to be about 350 miles to the east of Aparri, moving N.E. There are indications of a typhoon forming near Guam. A moderate anti-cyclone central over N. China.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; generally cooler.

a fund in support of General Ma Chan Shan.

A Member of the League!

PEIPING, Nov. 16.

On ascending the royal throne of the Manchurian Empire Pu Yi adopted the reigning title of Ming Kiang (meaning "bright light") instead of Hsuan Tung, of the Ching Dynasty. He has also announced a cabinet list which includes Prince Kung (Pu Yi's elder brother), Mr. Yuen Chin Kai and Mr. Liang Chin together with a number of Japanese advisers.

It is learned that after giving recognition to the Manchurian Empire, the Japanese Government will ask the League of Nations to admit her into it as a member.

THE NEW WESLEYAN
"MINISTER."ALSO TWO WELCOME
VISITORS."FIELD DAY" FOR FREE
CHURCHES.

Sunday was quite a field day in the free Churches of Hong Kong. At the Wesleyan Church, in Wan-chai, the new minister (the Rev. E. C. H. Tribbeck) conducted his first services, preaching morning and evening to large congregations. At an after-meeting, held in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Mr. Tribbeck, who has had experience as a military chaplain, showed great aptitude in addressing servicemen and in answering the "catch questions," generally quite unrelated to the subject under discussion, which the service men delights to fire at the padre. The way Mr. Tribbeck handled an argument as to compulsory church parades was masterly.

At Union Church, Kennedy Road, the morning preacher was the Rev. Dr. P. Bruce Thornton, of Winnipeg, Canada, who has been commissioned by the United Church of Canada to visit the mission fields and is now on his way home after visiting India, Australia and New Zealand. He mentioned that he

(Continued on next Column.)

BRITAIN AND THE
GOLD STANDARDASSURANCE OF GOVT'S
INTENTIONS REQUESTED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16. The Manchester Association of Importers and Exporters has sent a statement to the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade urging that the Government should give an assurance that there is no present intention of returning to the gold standard.

BANK RESERVES:
PARTLY IN SILVERPOWERFUL PLEA BY MR.
L. S. AMERY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16. A powerful plea that the leading central banks be authorized to include silver as part of their currency reserves up to some fixed proportion of the total, is made by the Hon. Mr. L. S. Amery in the Financial Times.

It will be unnecessary, he contends, to re-establish any complete scheme of bimetallicism, for even were silver only held as the market price, the mere fact the banks were holding considerable volumes of it, would tend to maintain a reasonably high and stable price for the metal.

This would be helpful in counteracting the effects of the maldistribution of gold, and would also correct the impending deficiency of gold. The inclusion of a fixed ratio in the scheme would secure permanent exchange stability with the Far East, and would, at the same, help India.

FAIRFAX GOING TO
ENGLAND

TO PLAY FOR ACRINGTON

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SYDNEY, Nov. 16. Fairfax, the Test cricketer, has accepted an offer to play for Ayrton Club, Lancashire League, at a salary believed to be £20 weekly. Fairfax is leaving for England next March.

spent last Christmas Day in Bethlehem. Dr. Thornton delivered a most interesting address in the course of which he drew upon a large fund of telling anecdotes. His subject was "Facing the Facts." The Rev. G. L. Branders Address.

A deputation to the mission fields appointed by the Presbyterian Church of England happened also to be passing through Hong Kong, and its leader, the Rev. G. L. Branders, M.A., B.D., spoke at Union Church in the evening. The other members of the deputation are Miss Grant, Miss Moore and Dr. Carruthers of London.

Mr. Branders said that while the primary purpose of the deputation was to visit the mission fields they had also been brought into contact with the churches established at Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong for the sake of their fellow-countrymen in the East, and had been tremendously impressed with the importance of those churches. The speaker touched on the different attitude toward religion which people tended to adopt on leaving their own country and its religious influences. A great many were dying of thirst because their deep thirst for religion was not being slaked. The consequence was that life was dying out in them, losing its colour like grass in drought, losing its meaning and purpose, becoming aimless and worthless. There were people who took their own lives when that happened it was simply because people were trying to give spiritual expression to their feelings. Life had ceased to mean anything, therefore they cut its thread, that the hollow mockery might no longer be perpetuated. "That is why people take their lives," because their soul has died within them.

"That is why we have these churches in these far away places of the earth, in order that our brothers and sisters when they come to these parts may find that there are here walls of life opened up at which they can come and drink and be revived. First of all, these churches are for you who are making your home for the time being, in these places, but they are not only for you. No church simply exists for the people who gather into it: it exists for the whole world."

It seems to me that the churches here possess a very unique feature: they are set down in the midst of a non-Christian population whose customs and beliefs have not been fashioned by the Christian tradition, or the Christian spirit, and to whom the conception of fellowship is a new thing.

It is more dilettanteism, a foolish policy of expedience, if we believe that we ignore the spiritual elements that are an inherent and inseparable part of human life. Life is bigger than politics and economics, constitutions and currencies: these things are mere incidentals. Our problems are ultimately to be overcome and resolved in God alone.

(Continued on next Column.)

ROUND-TABLE
CONFERENCEDELEGATES REPLY TO
PREMIER'S OFFER

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUEBY, Nov. 16. The Prime Minister received communications yesterday from several representative delegates to the Indian Round Table Conference bearing on his offer to undertake the settlement of the communal problem if all parties requested him to do so, and undertook to abide by his decision.

The group headed by Pandit Malaviya requested the Prime Minister to arbitrate on the terms on issue as affecting Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs.

Mr. Gandhi in a letter explained his non-signature of this letter did not mean that Congress would in any way resist the Prime Minister's award. It would approve any solution acceptable to these three parties. As to other minorities their case should be settled by agreement among their representatives and other members of the Conference.

Unqualified acceptance of the Prime Minister's arbitration was notified in a letter signed by a group of ten, headed by Mr. Sastri. Moslems when appealed to yesterday by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and others to accept Mr. Macdonald's offer said that if similar support was forthcoming from all other groups they would agree, but they had no intention of leaving aside the smaller minorities with whom they negotiated the agreement published last Friday.

Mr. Gandhi held conferences with various groups during the week-end and had interviews with Lord Irwin and later with the Secretary for India, who subsequently met the Moslem delegates. Mr. Gandhi was in consultation for three hours with leaders of the Moslem delegation, who declined to withdraw from their pact with other minorities.

The Federal Structure Committee assembled this morning to authorize its chairman, Lord Sankar, to present to the plenary session of the Round Table Conference their reports on Federal Structure finance and a federal court.

lowship—which has been born in the Christian Church—is still unattainable. I do not think any church can exist in such an environment without possessing a very special obligation which it must discharge before God, and which, if it fails to discharge it, proves itself unworthy of its calling.

Although one has no had an opportunity of looking into the situation in these parts for any length of time, or with such sufficiency as would be necessary to form and pass any extensive judgment, I think I may perhaps be right in saying that there are several temptations that beset those living here. "The first temptation is to regard the non-Christian neighbour largely as a convenience, and there is also a temptation to forget to share the higher and deeper needs of life with them. I wonder how many of you really do think of your non-Christian neighbours as people with whom you ought to share?"

"The problems of the nations are made exceedingly difficult if there is want of fellowship. Superficial contacts, created either through finance or commerce may have value, but they lead to other and profounder contacts which, if they do not go deep enough, are just as likely as not to become an occasion of friction. The world problems which are pressing upon us to-day with such insistent urgency can only be solved in the spirit of fellowship and there is no faith except the Christian faith which is ready to attack them from that angle—certainly not the creed of secularism or the creed of nationalism."

"I wonder whether the testimony of our church and Christian life and of the life of Europeans here, is such that men and women will come to us and say, in the Old Testament word, 'We will go with you, for we have heard that God is with you.' That is part of our high and holy mission in these parts of the world: so to live that our fellows will want to go with us and we will travel in the same great and glorious fellowship on the basis of which alone we can overcome the difficulties which beset our world to-day."

It is more dilettanteism, a foolish policy of expedience, if we believe that we ignore the spiritual elements that are an inherent and inseparable part of human life. Life is bigger than politics and economics, constitutions and currencies: these things are mere incidentals. Our problems are ultimately to be overcome and resolved in God alone.

"Salvation and redemption are old words and in the minds of some modern people they are old-fashioned words which have lost a good deal of their meaning. But the real truth of the matter is that what this world needs is salvation: it certainly needs to be saved from something, and we have seen how bungling, how feeble, how futile, its efforts have been to save itself, because these efforts have not gone down to basic truth, in which alone shall we find our peace."

HUGE RESIDENTIAL
SCHEMEBIG LAND PURCHASE BY
CONSTRUCTION CO.ANOTHER GARDEN CITY IN
KOWLOON.

Keen bidding characterized what is said to be the biggest land sale for many years, which took place at the Public Works Department yesterday when the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga, Managing Director of the Hong Kong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., representing one party, and a Chinese gentleman, representing a Chinese syndicate "waged war" against each other in an effort to secure that piece of land known as Kowloon Island Lot 8577. The battle eventually ended in a victory for the Hon. Mr. Braga who brought the upset price (\$268,000) up to \$328,000 before it was knocked down.

Mr. E. B. Reed conducted the sale and among those noticed in the crowded room were Sir Elly Kadoorie, Messrs. Lawrence Kadoorie, Lo Cheung Shiu, M. H. Lo, the Very Rev. A. Biotto, Procureur General des Missions Etrangères and a number of Europeans.

1,330,000 Square Feet. The site covers an area of 1,330,000 sq. feet with an annual rental of \$15,366, and after drawing the attention of the gathering to some special conditions attached to the sale, Mr. Reed invited bids, whereupon the Hon. Mr. Braga opened with a bid of \$200,000. The Chinese bidder advanced this by \$100,000 whereupon the Hon. Mr. Braga brought his figure up to \$267,000. Another advance of \$100 was offered by the Chinese but again the bid was taken up to \$270,000 by Mr. Braga, only to find his Chinese friend going \$100 better once again.

Thus the bidding went on for sometime—anytime Mr. Braga made a bid, the Chinese gentleman went \$100 better until the figure was taken by Mr. Braga to \$296,000. For the first, second and third time the auctioneer repeated the sum in the hope of getting a further bid but none was forthcoming and this extensive lot of Crown land was knocked down to the Hon. Mr. Braga who declared himself as purchaser for and on behalf of the Hong Kong Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd., of which he is Managing Director.

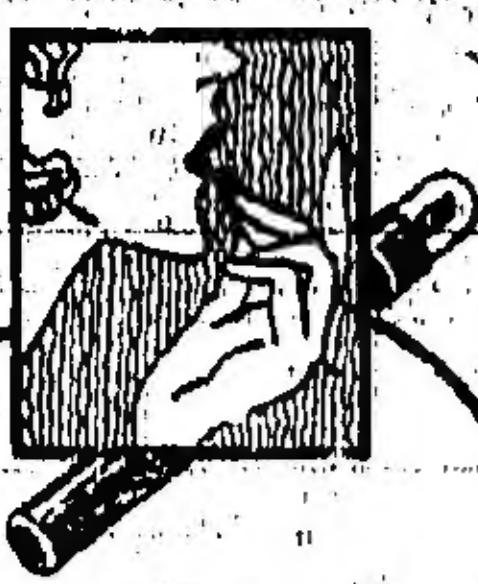
Half a Million on Buildings. In addition to the general conditions of sale there are no less than 21 special conditions, the principal one calling for an expenditure of \$500,000 in respect of building covenant. Three years is the period given within which the purchasers are to level and form the sites for building.

No less than thirty-five lots are to be laid out within the site but we understand the intention is to lay out lots nearly twice that number. The area of the site and curtilage of each house intended to be built within the area, shall not be less than 5,000 sq. feet each to be detached or semi-detached and of European style.

The purchasers are at liberty to erect flats with or without shops and garages on the ground floors fronting Argyle Street and Waterloo Road.

The Residential District. The lot is within the old Kowloon area and lies between the Kowloon Hospital on the eastern side and the Diocesan Boys' School on the western. It has three road frontages, each 100-foot wide, and each of them a main road, namely Waterloo Road, Argyle Street and Prince Edward Road.

The site has a commanding position and it is probable that houses will be built on the hill about 30 feet above the level of the road with private roadways leading up to them. This area is right in the heart of the best residential area in Kowloon. The general layout plan is already in preparation and we understand that work on the site will be started in the very near future.



An Answer To Mr. Smith

MR. Smith is puzzled about what to give Jane. He will find a choice selection of cosmetics, perfumes and toilet accessories here, at surprisingly low prices!

PERFUMES
LIPSTICK
COMPACTS
BATH SALTS

Lane Crawford's
Perfumery Dept.



THE HONG KONG MUSICAL SOCIETY

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THE SCHNEIDER TRIO
(Piano, Violin and Cello)

IN TWO

CHAMBER MUSIC
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AT THE

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Nov. 17th and 20th,
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TICKETS—(\$4.40 and \$2.20 EACH
INCL. TAX) OBTAINABLE
FROM THE SECRETARY
OF THE INSTITUTE. [1442]

FANLING HUNT
STEEPLECHASE

RACES
SUNDAY

15th November

FIRST RACE 2.15 P.M.
Special Train leaves Kowloon 1.05 p.m.
Returns 5.55 p.m.

First class fare including
admission to Public Enclosure \$2.00
[1437]

POLICE CALLED OUT.

P.W.D. OFFICIAL HIT ON
THE HEAD.

According to a police report, an unusual incident occurred in Peking Road, Kowloon, yesterday. At about 9 p.m. Mr. A. Spary, of the P.W.D., while passing a block of new flats, which are nearing completion in Peking Road, was hit in the head by a cement brush that was either thrown or dropped. He reported the matter to the police who sent a large body of detectives, together with the Emergency Unit, to the place and surrounded it. All the workmen were arrested and interrogated, and several were later taken to the Water Police Station.

It was stated that the reason for this precaution was that a Japanese had been attacked in the same place during the anti-Japanese riots about a month ago. The police, however, do not attach any importance to yesterday's incident.

Sports News

HONG KONG'S DEFEAT.

SHANGHAI'S SEVEN WICKET VICTORY.

"THE FAULT, DEAR BRUTUS,
IS NOT IN THEIR STARS."

At a quarter to five yesterday evening Shanghai hit off the twenty-seven runs necessary for victory over Hong Kong. The only satisfaction the Home team had was that they lost three wickets in doing it. The fortunes of the game had varied. Up to a point, Hong Kong did very well this morning, but an eighth wicket-stand let the visitors away, and the next wicket also produced about forty. It is very significant that whereas our last three wickets put on fourteen and twenty-two runs in the two innings, Shanghai's last three wickets took the score from 157 to 237, a matter of eighty runs.

The Play.

It was again a lovely day, but early on one realized with disgust that the wicket had not dried up as we hoped. Bowker and Reid opened from their usual ends and in the latter's first over, his fourth ball pitched on Pat Madar's leg stump and took the top of the off and middle. (128-5-31.) Next ball Booth cut straight to Owen Hughes at second slip but the catch was put down. It was the biggest sitter Owen Hughes has put down for years, but he was probably not quite used to the morning light. Luckily, shortly after, Booth played outside the off break from Bowker and had his off peg knocked out of the ground. Leach, meanwhile was playing himself in, but lived up with a beautiful cut behind point off Bowker, though it seemed Fincher might have stopped it. As usual Reid was left on too long and Leach got a couple of fours, one at extra and the other hooked, from his last before Pereira and Richardson went on. Previously, however, Merritt had been bowled by Bowker with an off break which he played on the sticks. (157-7-8.)

Things Go Wrong.

It was after this that things came a bit unstuck. Murray, the new-comer, was a large and powerful individual who proceeded to take fourteen runs off one over of Richardson's. It was, however, a blessing in disguise as Leach, who had been batting beautifully, though he would take a hand and put one up to Simpson at long on, where a nice catch was taken. (195-8-59.) Isaacs always treats the Hong Kong bowling with supreme contempt and he proceeded to rattle up twenty-four in quick time. A somewhat costly experiment with Owen Hughes was tried under the assumption that he did not like slow left handers. After two successive balls had departed into the road or else into lb, Chater Road, it was realized that the assumption was false. Pereira also proceeded to pitch up to him with little success.

Success at Last.

At last Pearce put on Hamilton and Isaacs played on. Torry Wilson hit a four to long leg off his first ball but was taken in the slips by Owen Hughes next ball. This left Hamilton with two wickets for five runs, but it also left Hong Kong with a very unpleasant twenty minutes to bat before lunch. Shanghai were ninety-nine runs on.

Dogged Defence.

Simpson and Fincher again opened the innings and managed to remain undefeated until fifth, though the former had a close call off Leach's last ball but one, Wilson and Isaacs had bowled three overs and then Booth, Madar and Leach each had one. Seventeen runs had been scored and the game seemed fairly even.

After-Ten.

The innings reopened at 4.45 p.m. sharp with Wilson bowling to Simpson. A single was scored by each batsman, and they did the same off Isaacs who bowled at the Law Courts end. Torry then bowled a very good maiden. Things went quietly until Simpson belted a full toss from Wilson terrifically hard to the Murray Barracks corner—in the air, but well clear of mid-off's left hand. Runs continued to come very slowly. Fincher had scored eight runs—all singles when Simpson had twenty-two after cranking a full toss from Wilson to the square leg boundary. After about half an hour's cricket Leach relieved Wilson at the Yard end, when the score was thirty-six. Isaacs, who sent down nine overs for seven runs remained on. A bad bit of running nearly cost a wicket as, if the ball had been thrown to the bowler's end, Fincher might well have been out. Next over Leach bowled Fincher with a perfect length ball which beat him all the way. (231-11.) Fincher had batted just on fifty minutes for his eleven singles—a very useful innings under the circumstances.

A Beautiful Shot.

Forty went up and then Simpson, who was again playing a wasteful innings, though punishing the batsmen—(few and far between)—glanced Leach beautifully to fine leg. Musson, the new-comer, was watching them carefully. Isaacs hit him under the jaw with one which got up very sharply. He lifted Leach for two next over over mid-off a head, a *chance* enough shot but not a good one.

And a Bad One.

Isaacs had been bowling excellently but when the score was forty-eight, he sent down a wretched long hop to leg, which Simpson steered right into Barson's hands on the boundary. He had played a useful and a pretty knock. The cover was off the jampan now and the flies were getting at things. Leach, bowling at the Yard end, bowled Hamilton with a beauty for a duck next over. Owen Hughes, next in, played very bright cricket and scored nineteen of the twenty-two put on for the next wicket. But with Booth on for Leach he took a terrific swipe at a ball just outside the leg stump and omitted to cover up. (70-4-10.)

As a Game.

This was bad enough but Pearce scored a single from his first ball, and was clean bowled by the next, from Madar, who had relieved Isaacs (who by the way had sent down sixteen overs for fourteen runs). It pitched on the leg stump and took the middle and off. Seven runs later Musson, who had been thoroughly unhappy, ran out to Madar to try and play him, and was stumped. It was the old story—he lacked the courage to go right out, and went far enough to be stumped and not far enough to smother the ball.

Diddled by Googlies.

Pereira came in in a noble attempt to hit the bowling off its length. He did very gallantly, as he hit a fine six to leg and a four off the next ball which sent Booth off for Leach. He snicked Leach for four to send the hundred up and hit some big singles off Madar (though he looked a bit off). But, as usual, Leach pulled a good one out of the bag and clean bowled him. (103-7-20.) The rest were simply diddled out by Pat Madar's Donkey Drops! MacFarlan was c and b, Richardson did exactly the same as Musson, and although Bowker and Reid lent a little humour to the closing stages of a dull performance, and an unfortunate fielder dropped an easy chance from Acl, the innings closed for a hundred and twenty-five, and left Shanghai twenty-seven to get to win.

Face Saving.

Shanghai did not have it all their own way, when they went in to knock off the runs. Simpson survived an l.b.w. appeal, a close thing, and then skied a ball which Pearce and Owen Hughes and Bowker could have all of them got to easily—but it was politely allowed to drop. I gather Pearce thought Owen Hughes had called "right". However, just after, Pearce caught the left-hander brilliantly on the leg side, and Alan Reid, who was bowling at the other end, yorked Madar. (10-2-3.) Barson had the unfortunate experience of begging a brace as Pereira caught a tremendous drive very low down, extra cover. (20-3-0.) This, however, was the end of Hong Kong's success, and Kermani made the winning hit, carrying his bat for a pretty 18. Shanghai won by seven wickets.

Some Reflections.

There is no doubt that we lost the match because it was played on a wicket that demanded spin bowlers. Shanghai had them; Hong Kong had not. And it follows that, having none, our batsmen had had no practice against that type of bowling—or rather would have had none if we had ever had a wicket like the Interport one to play on. On this wicket there is no doubt whatever that Shanghai were by far the better side and I congratulate them most heartily on their win. At the same time I will say quite frankly that on a typical Hong Kong wicket with the ball—and the dust—flying, I think we should have been nine times out of ten. I admit I have been terribly disappointed with the success of some of our men—or the lack of it rather—but after all they are probably more upset at it than anyone else. It would be ungenerous to rub it in. But I do think we failed to remember that attack is the best defence, and I do think that there was a lack of courage about the batting of the last half of the side. We cannot claim an early disaster upset us. Simpson and Fincher delivered the goods each innings.

That Bowling.

It is very easy to be wise after the event, but I do not think Pearce managed his bowling wisely before this. He persevered too long with Bowker, Pereira and Reid—of whom the last alone was really suited to the wicket, though Bowker showed us he is still our most dependable bowler. Thus for over an hour and a half he did not call on Hamilton and he never called in Musson at all. (It seems the fashion to deprecate Musson's bowling and I have a lot of the names of the people I am going to see how they do in matches with the Gunners.)

Pearce himself had a bad match but I fully expect to see him make a hundred next May in Shanghai if we go up. Everyone has a bad match now and again—Non senper Arcum Tendit Apollo—but I do wish he would go in first!

Leach, Booth and Madar won the match for Shanghai, aided by Kermani, but the greatest of these is Leach. He played a fine captain's innings and always got a wicket when it was wanted. More power to him.

R. ABBIT.

FULL SCORE AND ANALYSIS.

First Innings of Hong Kong.	
E. C. Fincher, l.b.w., b Booth	23
O. G. Simpson, b Leach	23
A. H. Musson, R.A., c	
Madar, b Booth	13
A. C. Hamilton, S.W.B.,	
l.b.w., b Booth	24
H. Owen Hughes, c Wilson, b	
Leach	23
T. E. Pearce, b Leach	3
J. K. MacFarlan, b Booth	4
J. E. Richardson, c Wilson,	
b Leach	3
F. D. Pereira, b Leach	5
A. Reid, c Coward, b Booth	4
A. C. I. Bowker, not out	0
Extras (byes 1, leg byes 5)	6
Total	138

Fall of wickets:—1/36; 2/67;	
3/65; 4/109; 5/117; 6/120; 7/124;	
8/129; 9/134; 10/138.	

Bowling Analysis.	
O.	M.
T. W. R. Wilson	9 2 32 0
J. A. Isaacs	6 1 23 0
D. W. Leach	17 4 30 5
P. Madar	6 0 29 0
R. Booth	13 6 27 5

First Innings of Shanghai.	
S. R. Kermani, c Owen	26
Hughes, b Richardson	26
P. V. Simpson, l.b.w., b	
Bowker	27
P. Madar, b Reid	31
A. J. Barson, c MacFarlan,	
b Richardson	0
H. A. Coward, c Pearce, b	
Musson	5
D. W. Leach, c Simpson, b	
Richardson	50
R. Booth, b Bowker	2
C. J. Merritt, b Bowker	8
D. B. W. Murray, not out	24
J. A. Isaacs, b Hamilton	24
T. W. R. Wilson, c Owen	4
Hughes, b Hamilton	4
Extras (byes 18, leg byes 9)	27
Total	237

Fall of wickets:—1/33; 2/63;	
3/65; 4/103; 5/123; 6/137; 7/157;	
8/195; 9/233; 10/237.	

Bowling Analysis.	
O.	M.
F. D. Pereira	13 4 30 0
A. Reid	19 3 46 1
A. C. Hamilton	4 5 3 2
H. Owen Hughes	5 1 31 0
J. E. Richardson	14 1 46 3
A. C. I. Bowker	20 4 42 3
A. H. Musson	5 2 8 1

Second Innings of Hong Kong.	
E. C. Fincher, b Leach	11
O. G. Simpson, c Barson, b	
Isaacs	27
A. H. Musson, st. Coward, b	
Madar	9
A. C. Hamilton, b Leach	0
T. E. Pearce, b Madar	1
J. K. MacFarlan, c and b	
Madar	14
P. D. Pereira, b Leach	20
A. Reid, not out	10
J. E. Richardson, st. Coward,	
b Madar	0
A. C. I. Bowker, b Madar	8
Extras (byes 5, leg byes 1)	6
Total	125

Fall of Wickets:—1/33; 2/48;	
3/48; 4/70; 5/71; 6/78; 7/103;	
8/107; 9/111; 10/125.	

Bowling Analysis.	
O.	M.
J. A. Isaacs	16 5 14 1
T. W. R. Wilson	9 2 22 0
R. Booth	4 1 22 1
P. Madar	10 5 37 3
D. W. Leach	15 3 24 5

Second Innings of Shanghai.	
P. V. Simpson, c Pearce, b	3
Bowker	13
S. R. Kermani, not out	13
P. Madar, b Reid	5
A. J. Barson, c Pereira, b	0
Bowker	0
D. B. W. Murray, not out	1
Total (for 3 wickets)	27

H. A. Coward, D. W. Leach,	
R. Booth, C. J. Merritt, J. A.	
Isaacs, T. W. R. Wilson, did not	
bat.	

Fall of wickets:—1/12; 2/19;	
3/20.	

Bowling Analysis.	
O.	M.
A. C. I. Bowker	6 1 10 2
A. Reid	5 4 17 1

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

RAIN INTERFERS WITH PLAY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Sydney, Nov. 16.
In their second innings against Western Australia, the South Africans had scored 190 for 3 wickets when rain interfered with play.

YACHTING.

FIRST CRUISER CHAMPION- SHIP.

LADIES' RACE YESTERDAY.

The Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club held its first Cruiser Championship Race on Sunday with the following results:

Course:—1, Discovery Bay Islets (S.); 2, Green Island (P.); 3, Stonecutters (S.). Distance: 24 miles.	Pen.
Aurora (Mr. E. R. Lambert)...	6
La Cigale (Mr. N. Croucher)...	4
Isis (Mr. A. Austruther)...	3
Norseman, did not finish.	
Imogen (Mr. A. H. Chambers)...	did not finish.
U. & I. (Mr. H. J. Pearce)...	1
Curlew (Mr. J. Tosh)...	2
Wanderer (Mr. F. Baker)...	2
Sea Lark (Mr. Cock) did not finish.	

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first Ladies' Championship Race took place yesterday with the following results:

Course:—1, Lyemum Beacon (P.); 2, Mark on Line (P.); 3, Changel Rocks (P.).	Pen.
Siskin (Miss J. Mackie)...	1 9
Diana (Mrs. E. M. Bing-ham)...	3 6
Dorothy (Mrs. L. Stanton)...	2 7
Colleen (Miss M. Nagen)...	4 3

"L" "Y" and "G" Classes.	Pen.
Daphne (Miss M. Stokes)...	2 10
Ailean (Mrs. D. Lambert)...	4 11
Why Wonder (Mrs. Fow-ker)...	7 2
Bluejacket (Mrs. G. D. Adams)...	1 13
Boojum (Mrs. G. Pickering)...	3 12
Speedwell (Mrs. N. G. Stewart)...	5 10
Eunice (Mrs. E. Rose)...	6 9
Joan (Miss Bird)...	8 7

FANLING GOLF.

W.C. SHIELDS WINS BOGEY POOL.

There were 83 entries for the Bogey Pool played for at Fanling during the week-end. W.C. Shields (7) winning with a score of 3 up. L. Goldman (14) finished second with 1 up, and other scores returned were:—
C.C. Stark (7), J.G. Campbell (14), Comdr. E. O. Priestley (12) and C.H. Burton (15), all square. A.B. Stewart (3) and J. Harrop (10) finished 1 down.

HOCKEY IN MACAO.

HONG KONG TEAM DEFEATED

A hockey team representing the Central British Association, formerly the Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association, paid a visit to Macao and engaged the Macao Hockey Club at a match. The game resulted in a victory for Macao by three goals to nil, the Portuguese netting two in the first half and adding a third after the interval.

HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY THE HON. MR. S. D. G.
WOLFE, C.M.G., I.G.P.]

Chinese Company.

Part II. Training Course.—All recruits will report at the Chinese Co's Headquarters, 17, Queen's Road Central, to-day at 3.30 p.m. for instruction.

Part I. Training Course.—All recruits of the Chinese Company will attend Central Police Station for Squad Drill on Thursday, at 3.30 p.m.

N.C.O.'s Class.—All N.C.O.'s will attend the Chinese Company's Headquarters on Friday, at 4 p.m. for instruction under Mr. Paterson, P.P.T.S.

Indian Company.

Part II. Training Course.—All members who have not passed Part II. of Training Course should attend at the Chinese Company's Headquarters, 17, Queen's Road Central, on Tuesday, at 6.30 p.m.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Revolver Practice.—Revolver practice will be carried out on the Kennedy Road Range on Friday, at 3.15 p.m. Members will assemble on the range at that hour with belts, holsters and revolvers. Uniform optional.

Revolver Instruction.—All recruits will attend at the office of the O. I/C. Co. for revolver instruction

to-morrow at 3.15 p.m. The follow-

ing members will attend:—
Constables: R433 M. Frizer, R434 M. Greenberg, R435 J. A. M. Elphinstone, R440 L. Blumenthal and R441 B. F. Bickford.

Company Dinner.—The dinner fixed for November 20 has been postponed until Friday, December 4. The place and time remain the same.

(Sgd.) D. L. KING,
D.S.P. (R.).

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SUNDAY'S MOTOR TRAGEDY

LATE MR. K. K. STAPLE
LAID TO REST.

LARGELY ATTENDED
FUNERAL.

The late Mr. K. K. Staple, who lost his life under tragic circumstances on Sunday, was a very prominent Mason, being a Past Master of the Zealand Lodge, 525 English Circuit, Past Master of the Eochan Mark Lodge, 343 E.C., Past First Principal of the Victoria Chapter, 535 E.C., Past District Grand Director of Ceremonies, District Grand Lodge and Past Deacon of the District Grand Mark Lodge.

Mr. Staple was born in 1889 and saw active service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France. He joined the Hong Kong Government Service in 1910 as a second class overseer. He was promoted to First Class Overseer in 1922 and the following year was appointed to the Architectural Office.

In 1923 Mr. Staple joined the firm of Palmer and Turner and recently supervised the construction of the War Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Staple leaves a wife and two children, to whom the greatest sympathy will be extended in their bereavement.

The Funeral.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, in the presence of a large gathering of mourners, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave reading the committal prayers.

Among those present were Messrs. H. J. Tebbutt, J. L. McPherson, A. Morris, L. E. Longbottom, J. E. Bottomley, H. Overly, W. S. Drake, W. Pryde, J. M. Jack, T. G. Stokes, P. T. Farrell, A. E. Silkestone, J. Blackburn, G. T. Taylor, G. Gardner, C. A. Smith, A. F. Paul, B. Pascoe, B. C. Randall, A. E. Clarke, C. S. Coombe, C. Champkin, F. A. Mackintosh, Capt. Thomas and Capt. Gelli.

Wreaths were sent by His Sorrowing Wife, Joan; Isaac John, Hugh and Bert; Maude and Mac; Rita and Francis; Billie.

Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Valentine, Dr. and Mrs. L. Newton, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. A. Moore, Dr. and Mrs. T. Y. Li.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Labrum, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Getz, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hewlett, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blackmore, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Monaghan, Mr. and Mrs. B. Pascoe, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Starling, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Neville, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. Harris Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Somers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Roland Farmer (Shameen), Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bottomley, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pegge, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Weller, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. John Wattie, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Maughan, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Gelli, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Pastorek, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Logan, Capt. and Mrs. T. P. Laursen.

Mr. P. T. and Miss Farrell, Mr. and Miss Blackburn, Miss M. Steele and Miss Steele, Miss M. A. Wilson, Misses Murphy and Kirkwood, Mrs. Wm. C. Jack.

Col. L. G. Bird, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave, Capt. P. Smith, Drs. Chen, Bau, Pau, and Su, Messrs. M. J. B. Montargis, H. J. Tebbutt, E. Greenwood, R. D. Walker, H. K. Pollard, T. Holmes, A. M. Davies, E. V. Searle, V. T. Low, J. A. H. Plummer, D. C. Weir, J. S. Kirkpatrick, C. I. Watson, M. Chandler, J. Edwards, P. Randle, Frank Grose, Supt. Clerk S. Smith, R.E., H. R. Latham.

Matron and Sisters, Peak Hospital; Civil Hospital Nursing Staff; European Staff, Civil Hospital; Dressers of G.C.H.

W.M. Officers and Brethren United Service Lodge, N. 1341 E.C.; Principal Officers and Companions, Victoria Chapter 628 E.C.; W.M. Officers and Brethren Cathay Lodge No. 4372 E.C.; M.W. Officers and Brethren Eochan Mark Lodge No. 343 E.C.; W.M. Officers and Brethren Zealand Lodge 525 E.C.; W.M. Officers and Brethren Perseverance Lodge No. 1165 E.C.; R.W.M. Officers and Brethren Lodge St. John No. 616 S.O.; R. Wor. District Grand Mark Master and Officers District Grand Mark, Hong Kong and South China; Brethren Diligence Lodge; Shamen Mark Lodge; Lodge Star of Southern China; Jubilee Chapter.

Staff of Building Ordinance Office, P.W.D.; Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hong Kong; the Jardine Engineering Corporation, Ltd.; Messrs. Anderson and Aase; and Wing Yick and Company.

REEL CLUB "AT HOME"

PROGRAMME OF EXHIBITION AND COMPETITIVE DANCES.

A very representative gathering of the local Scottish community was seen at Lane Crawford's Restaurant yesterday afternoon when the Reel Club were "At Home" to a large number of guests.

The afternoon's programme of dances contained competitions, exhibition and practice dances both members and guests participating in the latter with very obvious enjoyment.

The competitions attracted so many participants that in each case they had to be taken in heats, while the exhibition dances were performed with great grace and skill.

An exhibition dance, the Petronella, was the first on the programme, the following ladies and gentlemen taking part: Mrs. J. Ralston, Miss J. Whyte, Miss B. Laing, Mrs. J. Moodie, Miss E. Tolan, Miss F. Stevenson, Miss C. Ferguson, Miss N. Ferguson, Messrs. R. O. Sutherland, A. Stevenson, D. Black, H. C. Watson, G. Nisbet, W. P. Forsyth, J. J. Ferguson and T. P. Sanderson.

The Spinn Truibhas, a competition, attracted four contestants, Miss J. Whyte, Miss E. Tolan, Miss B. Laing and Mrs. J. Moodie.

This was followed by a Foursome Reel practice dance, the floor being crowded with a happy throng.

Popular Highland Fling.

An exhibition dance, the Argyll Broadsword, performed by Mrs. J. Moodie, Miss L. Tolan, Mr. T. P. Sanderson and Mr. R. O. Sutherland, was greeted with well merited applause.

The Highland Fling competition proved most popular, both with the performers and the onlookers. The following competed: Mrs. J. Moodie, Miss J. Whyte, Miss B. Laing, Mrs. M. J. Beard, Miss J. Bird, Miss A. Steel, Miss L. Tolan, Miss E. Fullerton, Mr. W. Forsyth and Mr. H. C. Watson.

A practice Eightsome Reel was enjoyed by a large number of dancers, and was followed by another practice dance, the Dashing White Sergeant.

Next was a competition Sward Dance, the following taking part: Mrs. J. Moodie, Miss J. Whyte, Miss B. Laing, Mrs. M. J. Beard, Miss J. Bird, Miss A. Steel, Miss L. Tolan, Miss E. Fullerton, Mr. W. Forsyth and Mr. H. C. Watson.

The final dance, a practice Caledonian, proved as popular as its forerunners.

Prize-Winners.

At the conclusion of the dancing the following prize-winners accepted their trophies, in the form of silver cups and medals, from Mrs. R. O. Sutherland.

Seann Truibhas: 1st, Miss J. Whyte, 2nd, Miss L. Tolan. Highland Fling: Ladies, 1st, Miss E. Fullerton, 2nd, Miss A. Steel. Gentlemen, 1st, Mr. H. C. Watson, 2nd, Mr. W. P. Forsyth. Sward Dance: Ladies, 1st, Miss J. Whyte, 2nd, Mrs. M. Board. Gentlemen, 1st, Mr. R. O. Sutherland, 2nd, Mr. T. P. Sanderson.

On the proposal of Mr. T. P. Sanderson three cheers and a tiger were accorded Mrs. R. O. Sutherland for having presented the prizes, and she was made the recipient of a silver bowl of flowers by Mr. A. Stevenson, Chief of the St. Andrews Society.

Music for the dancing was provided by Pipe-Major W. C. K. Mackie.

DEATH IN SWATOW.

MR. T. CARR RAMSEY.

News has come to hand from Swatow of the death of Mr. Thomas Carr Ramsey, aged 71, who was one of the oldest foreign residents of that port. Mr. Ramsey is survived by his wife for whom much sympathy will be felt.

The deceased had been in business in Swatow for many years and was much liked and respected by all who knew him. His passing will no doubt be a great loss to the foreign community of Swatow.

Among the well-known concerns which the deceased's firm represents were the Kaian Mining Administration, the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., the North British Mercantile Insurance Co., the Insurance Office of Australia, Ltd., the Sun Insurance Office, Ltd., the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co., Ltd., the Assurance Franco-Asiatique, L'Union Assurance Co., and the Cheong Yee S.S. Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.

12.30 p.m.—European programme of Victor and H.M.V. records.

1 p.m.—Local time and weather report.

1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, mail notices, etc. Relay of speech from Rotary Club tiffin. The Rev. T. Bruce Thornton, D.D. (Winnipeg) on "The Canadian West."

2 p.m.—Close down.

3 to 5 p.m.—European programme of Victor and H.M.V. records.

5 to 5.15 p.m.—

Waitress.

"Dreaming" (Joyce).
"The Druid's Prayer" (Davson).—The London Palladium Orchestra.—B-3552.

"Danube Waves" (Ivanovici arr. Pachegnegg).
"Danube Legends" (Fabik).—Ferdinand Kniffman and his Orchestra.—C-2190.

5.15 to 5.47 p.m.—

A Concert.

Violin Solo—"Sielanka" (Wieniawski).
Violin Solo—"Poem" (Fibich-Kubelik).—Ruth Posselt.—4184.

Vocal Duet—"The Thought Never Entered My Head" (Novello).
Vocal Duet—"Moon Enchanted" (Besley).—Winnie Melville and Derek Oldham.—B-3276.

Organ Solo—"The Swan" (Saint-Saens).—Marcel Dupre.—B-313.

Violin Solo—"Waltz in G Flat" (Chopin).
Violin Solo—"Persian Song" (Glinka-Zimbalist).—Efron Zimbalist.—1154.

Song—"The Mountains O'Mourne" (Collinson).
Song—"The Cobbler's Song" (Norton).—Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone).—B-3772.

5.47 to 6.9 p.m.—

Operatic.

Song—"Tales of Hoffman—Doll Song" (Offenbach).
Song—"Mignon—I'm Fair Titania" (Thomas).—Mation Talley (Soprano).—6713.

Chorus—"Rigoletto—Vocal Gems" (Verdi).—Light Opera Co.—C-2152.

Song—"Luisa Miller—When the Night is Calm" (Verdi).—Tito Schipa (Tenor).—7145.

6.9 to 6.53 p.m.—

Orchestral.

"From an Indian Lodge" (MacDowell).
"Love Song" (MacDowell).—Victor Concert Orchestra.—29342.

Three Corned Hat Suite" (De Falla).—New Light Symphony Orchestra.—B-2721/B-2722.

Contrasts—Potpourri of Famous Melodies" (Robrecht).—Marek Weber and his Orchestra.—C-2223.

Fantasy Rumanesco" (Ste-fanescu).
Countess Maritza—Selection" (Kalan).—Alfred Bode and his Tzigane Orchestra.—B-3902.

"The Caravan" (Bayer arr. Leopold).
"The Coolies of Sumatra" (Jessel).—Marek Weber and his Orchestra.—B-3890.

7 p.m.—Stock quotations, mail notices, etc.
6.53 to 7.40 p.m.—

Variety.

Song—"I'll Always be True".
Song—"The Party's Getting Rough"—Grade Fields (Comedienne).—B-3603.

Song—"I'd Rather be a Beggar with You".
Song—"Faithfully Yours"—Patrick Waddington (Baritone).—B-3800.

Organ Solo—"Thistle-down".
Organ Solo—"Exactly Like You"—Edward O'Henry.—B-3571.

Chorus—"Songs of Good Cheer"—Light Opera Male Chorus.—C-2151.

Humorous Song—"Fall in and Follow the Band".
Humorous Song—"Sally"—Grade Fields.—B-3379.

Orchestral—"Miracle Melodies"—New Mayfair Orchestra.—B-3907.

7.40 to 8 p.m.—Aldershot Command Searchlight Tattoo, 1931.—Massed Bands of Aldershot Command.—C-2220/C-2221.

8 p.m.—Local time and weather report.
8.3 to 11.30 p.m.—Relay from Ro Shing Theatre.

10.30 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press news.
11.30 p.m.—Close down.

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7-lbs. Painted Wooden Box	5-lbs. Painted Wooden Box	3-lbs. Painted Wooden Box
(1) Keemun Black Tea \$20.00 (2) " " " " 18.50 (3) " " " " 14.40	(1) Keemun Black Tea \$14.70 (2) " " " " 11.90 (3) " " " " 10.40	(1) Keemun Black Tea \$10.00 (2) " " " " 8.50 (3) " " " " 7.80
(1) Hankow Black Tea \$16.80 (2) " " " " 14.60 (3) " " " " 13.00	(1) Hankow Black Tea \$12.00 (2) " " " " 10.40 (3) " " " " 9.40	(1) Hankow Black Tea \$8.80 (2) " " " " 7.80 (3) " " " " 7.00
(1) Foochow Black Tea \$15.80 (2) " " " " 13.70 (3) " " " " 13.00	(1) Foochow Black Tea \$11.40 (2) " " " " 10.00 (3) " " " " 9.40	(1) Foochow Black Tea \$8.20 (2) " " " " 7.80 (3) " " " " 7.00

The numbers given above represent the various qualities. Send the Tea, and your friends will receive your gift at Christmas.

ALL CHARGES PAID

THE CHINA TEA CO.

DAVID HOUSE, 13, POSTINGERS ST., HONG KONG.
TEL. 24697.

ASSETS

£13,000,000



CLAIMS PAID

£40,000,00

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT, FIRE & LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPN., LTD.

All Classes of INSURANCE

WORLD WIDE

ORGANISATION

AGENTS:

JAMES H. BACKHOUSE

1A, CHATER ROAD.

TEL. 21783.

A.F.A.

SHIPBUILDERS,
SHIP REPAIRERS,
BOILER MAKERS,
FORGE MASTERS,
OXY-ACETYLENE AND
ELECTRIC WELDERS,
MECHANICAL AND
ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERS.

—DRY DOCK—

Length 787 Feet.

Length on Blocks 750 Feet.

Depth on Centre of

Sill (N.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

Capable of Handling Ships Up

to 4,000 Tons Displacement.

Electric Crane at Sea Wall.

Capable of Lifting 100 Tons

at 70 Feet Radius.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

HONG KONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAIKOO DOCK," HONG KONG.

TELEPHONE: 30211

CABLE PLAC: "O" OVER "ANG PERNANT"

SAVAGE TUG "TAIKOO"

SAVAGE TUG "TAIKOO"

LINER DELAYED 27 HOURS.

The P. & O. liner Corfu (14,500 tons), which left London on her maiden voyage to Yokohama and called at Southampton to embark passengers, was delayed for 27 hours owing to a minor defect in her port lower pressure turbines. This was repaired, and she sailed later.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY.

It was announced in the "London Gazette" recently that the King has awarded, upon the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade, the Bronze Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to Robert Reynolds, third hand, and Walter Harcourt Burgess, boatswain, of the steam trawler Dunraven Castle, of Swansea. The awards are in recognition of their gallantry in rescuing the survivors of the sailing yacht Matienes II, which was in distress off the south coast of Ireland on Aug. 16.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Aeneas due from Europe Jan. 11.
Asagator due from Europe Dec. 21.
Asama Maru due from America Nov. 21.
Atsuta Maru due from Australia Nov. 18.
Autolycus due from Europe Dec. 5.
Changfeng due from Australia Dec. 11.
Coblentz due from Europe Dec. 15.
Corfu due from Europe Nov. 20.
Emp. of Asia due from Vancouver Jan. 11.
Emp. of Canada due from Vancouver Dec. 4.
Emp. of Russia due from Vancouver Dec. 17.
Eunaeus due from Europe Dec. 27.
Fulda due from Europe Jan. 12.
Hector due from Europe Dec. 8.
Helms due from Europe Nov. 20.
Isar due from Europe Nov. 30.
Ixion due from Seattle Dec. 3.
Kulmerland due from Europe Dec. 21.
Mantelous due from Europe Jan. 4.
Mentor due from Europe Nov. 23.
Phemius due from New York Jan. 5.
Pres. Adams due from America Nov. 28.
Pres. Coolidge due from America Nov. 30.
Pres. Harrison due from America Dec. 12.
Pres. Jefferson due from America Nov. 22.
Pres. Lincoln due from America Nov. 13.
Pres. Madison due from America Dec. 4.
Preussen due from Europe Dec. 9.
Rhexnor due from New York Dec. 9.
Sakle due from Europe Dec. 26.
Santabruken due from Europe Nov. 17.
Santaland due from Europe Nov. 29.
Suwa Maru due from Europe Dec. 14.
Tyndarus due from Victoria, B.C. Dec. 29.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel
"ANTENOR"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM
Via SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 18th November.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th November will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter, on or before the 3rd December or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

13th November, 1931. [1409]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel
"JASON"
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND
CONTINENTAL PORTS Via
SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 18th November.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th November will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter, on or before the 7th December or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

16th November, 1931. [1470]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer
"SAARBRÜCKEN"
having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

Consignees are further notified that the Steamer "SAARBRÜCKEN" has taken on BREMEN through Cargo for HONG KONG, Ex S.S. "ARCTIC", S.S. "STRAUSS" and S.S. "ELEKTRA" from GOTTENBURG and WILBURG.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of November, 1931, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Asho, at 10 a.m. on the 21st of November, 1931.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Underwriter for Counter-signature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 16th Nov., 1931. [1473]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S
SYSTEM "SOMALI"
ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
17th NOVEMBER, 1931.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNN, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter, on or before the 1st December, 1931, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAKINSON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 18th Nov., 1931. [1465]

What do you want?

If there is anything you want to buy or sell, try a small Classified advertisement.

25 words \$1.00 prepaid for 3 insertions.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

13th November, 1931. [1409]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Vessel
"A.J.A.X."
FROM NEW YORK Via MANILA

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 18th November.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th November will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter, on or before the 3rd December or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

13th November, 1931. [1466]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship
"BENLAWEES"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter, on or before the 3rd December or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 18th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 13th Nov., 1931. [1452]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNMENT NOTICE.

M.S. "FELIX ROUSSEL"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 11th OCT., 1931

FROM MARSEILLES, ETC.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underwriter, before Friday, the 20th Nov., 1931, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th November, 1931.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHLE, Agent.

Hong Kong, 11th Nov., 1931. [1474]



Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco, Los Angeles & New York via Panama.

To Seattle and Victoria

The Sunning Belt via Honolulu

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Lincoln... Nov. 24, 1 p.m. Pres. Jefferson... Nov. 29

Pres. Coolidge... Dec. 5 Pres. Madison... Dec. 13

Pres. Wilson... Dec. 22 Pres. Cleveland... Dec. 27

\$79, \$112, \$120 Special through rates to Europe via United States. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of rail lines across United States and Canada. Liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

ROUND TRIP FARE TO EUROPE

From Hong Kong to NANTES... \$152. 5. 0d.

to LONDON... \$151. 0. 0d.

to PARIS... \$159. 15. 0d.

Full particulars upon application.

Europe and New York Direct

ROUND THE WORLD

Fortnightly sailing on Sunday via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Pres. Adams... Nov. 29 Pres. Hayes... Dec. 27

Pres. Harrison... Dec. 13 Pres. Pierce... Jan. 10

To Manila

Pres. Jefferson... Nov. 21, 8 p.m. Pres. Harrison... Dec. 13, 8 a.m.

Pres. Adams... Nov. 29, 8 a.m. Pres. Cleveland... Dec. 19, 8 p.m.

Pres. Madison... Dec. 3, 8 p.m. Pres. Hayes... Dec. 27, 8 a.m.

CANTON BRANCH:—4, SHA KEE STREET.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AMERICAN MAIL LINE



LLOYD TRIESTINO

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

Via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SOER, and PORT SAID.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Fiume, Genoa, All Italian, Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea, and Danube Ports.

Passengers to LONDON (Overland).

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

Shanghai & Japan Singapore & Italy

S.S. "CARIGNANO" (cargo boat) ... 22nd Nov.

S.S. "GANGHE" (passenger boat) ... 26th Nov.

S.S. "VENEZIA" (pass. & cargo boat) ... 16th Nov.

M.V. "HILDA" (cargo boat) ... 14th Dec.

S.S. "CRAOVIA" (passenger boat) ... 15th Dec.

Outward Voyage to Shanghai only.

Particular attention is called to this S.S. Ganghe which will make the voyage Hong Kong/Italy in 24 days, thus allowing passengers to reach London in 26 days in time for the Christmas Holidays.

For further particulars please apply to—

Queen's Building, Tel. 28021.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 11th Nov., 1931.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE * NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

HAMBURG BREMEN

FAR EASTERN MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO AMERICA via EUROPE

AND EUROPE via AMERICA.

BOOKINGS AROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: Cabin Class only.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

DESTINATION

NORTH CHINA & JAPAN

(HAL) M.S. "RAMSES" ... 23rd Nov.

(NDL) S.S. "MAIN" ... 1st Dec.

(NDL) S.S. "LIFE" ... 4th Dec.

(HAL) M.V. "LEYERBUSEN" ... 5th Dec.

(NDL) S.S. "SAARBRÜCKEN" ... 12th Dec.

(HAL) S.S. "SAARLAND" ... 26th Dec.

(NDL) S.S. "ISAR" ... 1st Jan. 32

(HAL) S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... 8th Jan.

NDL Hong Kong/New Guinea service: S.S. "BREITENHAVEN", 3rd Dec. to RABAU and ports.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

JERSEN & CO., Agents, 12, Pedder Street, Tel. 2651.

CARLOWITZ & CO., Shakes Road.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD
MELCHERS & CO., Agents,
Queen's Building, Tel. 28378.

CANTON AGENTS:

JERSEN & CO., Shanghai, E.C.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

MONDAY, NOV. 16.

Buyers Sellers Bid Ask

Bankers

H.K. Bankers ... \$1.475

Do. (London) ... \$1.475

Chartered Bankers ... \$1.475

Mercantile Bank ... \$1.475

Do. ... \$1.475

Bank of East Asia ... \$1.475

R. O. & S. Bank ... \$1.475

Insurance

Canton Insurance ... \$1.380

Underwriters ... \$1.380

North China ... \$1.380

Union Insurance ... \$1.380

Yong Sang Insurance ... \$1.380

China Fire ... \$1.380

H.K. Fire ... \$1.380

Shipping

Douglas ... \$1.380

Steamships ... \$1.380

India (pref.) ... \$1.380

Do. (ref.) ... \$1.380

Shell Transport ... \$1.380

Water-horse ... \$1.380

Mining

Benguet ... \$1.380

Yong Sang Gold Fldm ... \$1.380

Kailash ... \$1.380

Langkai (cumb.) ... \$1.380

Do. (single) ... \$1.380

Explorations ... \$1.380

Shanghai Loans ... \$1.380

Assault ... \$1.380

Troms Mine ... \$1.380

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves ... \$1.48

Providence (old) ... \$1.48

Do. (new) ... \$1.48

H.K. Docks ... \$1.48

S. China Motors "A" ... \$1.48

Do. "B" ... \$1.48

Shanghai Docks ... \$1.48

New Engineering ... \$1.48

Hongkong ... \$1.48

Leads, Hotels, and Buildings

H.K. Hotels (old) ... \$1.48

Do. (new) ... \$1.48

H.K. Lands ... \$1.48

Shanghai Lands ... \$1.48

H.K. Realty ... \$1.48

Humphreys (old) ... \$1.48

Do. (new) ... \$1.48

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 17th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & AMOY	"ANHUI"	On 17th Nov., 11 a.m.
NEWCHANG & DALNY	"CHINHUA"	On 18th Nov., 8 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th Nov., 8 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 20th Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI		
CHITTOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Nov., 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KINGYUAN"	On 20th Nov., 230 p.m.
NEWCHANG & DALNY	"LINAN"	On 20th Nov., 8 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 22nd Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 22nd Nov., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 24th Nov., 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 26th Nov., 8 p.m.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI		
CHITTOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 4th Dec., 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 4th Dec., 230 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**
Telephone 30331.
Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGERS CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TRAVEL A.O. LINE

To AUSTRALIA. Calling at Manila (P. Is.), Thursday Is., Cairns Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

BRITISH STEAMERS: CHANGTAE TAIPING (SUNNED)
FASTEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE STEAMERS IN THE SERVICE.
ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, BARBER SHOP, SUGARON and STEWARDESS CATERING.
Only Your Short Leave in Australia and New Zealand, Hong Kong, Sydney—19 Days.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO SYDNEY, 276 RETURN
LONDON (via Australia) from 2186-15-0.

(Australian Newspaper on Mail)

STEAMER: CHANGTAE TAIPING
In Port: 11th Dec., 8th Jan.
17th Nov., 18th Dec., 15th Jan.
20th Nov., 21st Dec., 18th Jan.
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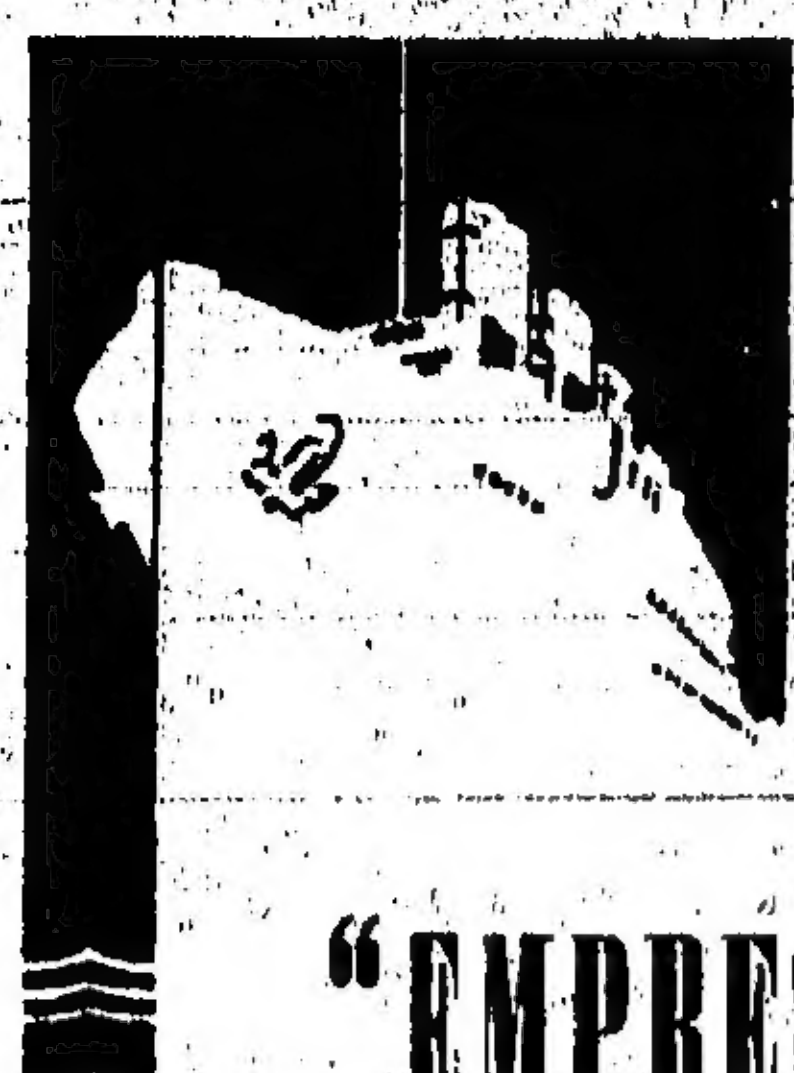
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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

NOVEMBER 15, 1931.										NOVEMBER 16, 1931.									
STATION	Hour from Standard Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		THERMOMETER	WIND	WIND (Beaufort)	Clouds (Bancs)	Hour from Local Time	Remarks	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		THERMOMETER	WIND	WIND (Beaufort)	Clouds (Bancs)	Remarks			
		Inches	Millis.							Inches	Millis.								
Windwardstock	12	30.14	786.5	43	N	4	o	6		30.17	766.3	80	NNE	4	o				
Namuro	11	30.02	782.5	...	NNW	2	...	5		30.12	765.0	...	...	0	3	...			
Hakodate	...	30.02	782.5	...	NW	1	...	...		29.99	759.0	...	ENE	1	...	...			
Tokio	...	29.96	781.0	...	SE	1	...	...		29.92	760.0	...	NNW	1	...	...			
Kochi	...	33.92	780.0	...	...	...	...	...		29.98	761.5	...	...	0	...	...			
Nagasaki	...	29.96	781.0	...	WSW	1	...	...		30.08	764.0	...	NNW	1	...	...			
Kagoshima	...	...	...	...	W	1	...	...		30.00	769.0	...	NW	1	...	...			
Oshima	...	29.98	761.5	...	N	1	...	...		29.96	761.0	...	NNE	2	...	...			
Naha	...	29.96	781.0	...	ENE	1	...	...		29.92	760.0	...	NNE	1	...	...			
Ishigakijima	...	29.92	760.0	...	ESE	2	...	...		29.88	759.0	...	N	4	...	...			
Bonin Island	...	30.04	763.0	...	SW	1	...	...		30.04	763.0	...	...	1	...	...			
Chofuo	13	30.06	783.5	58	NW	6	b	6		30.19	766.8	48	S	1	b	...			
Shanghai	14	30.09	784.3	38	NW	2	o	...		30.23	767.9	49	NW	2	b	...			
Gutai	...	30.18	785.3	80	NNW	3	...	...		30.27	768.8	54	NNW	4	b	...			
Wenchow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Foochow	...	29.91	781.8	70	NE	2	bc	7		30.09	764.8	...	E	2	o	...			
Amoy	...	29.91	780.7	73	E	2	b	6		30.01	762.2	69	NE	4	o	...			
Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30.08	761.5	70	NW	2	o	...			
Taihou	11	29.99	759.9	35	ENE	4	bc	8		30.04	763.1	68	E	2	o	...			
Taihu	...	29.91	759.6	79	ENE	3	o	...		29.98	760.2	70	N	2	o	...			
Tainan	...	29.87	758.9	79	NNE	4	o	...		29.98	758.9	70	N	2	o	...			
Koshu	...	29.93	757.4	83	NE	2	b	...		29.96	758.6	77	NNE	2	o	...			
Pescadores	...	29.90	759.5	77	NNE	6	o	...		29.93	760.1	73	NNE	6	o	...			
Hong Kong	14	29.86	758.4	81	W	1	bc	6		29.99	761.7	89	N	1	b	...			
Gap Road	...	29.88	758.9	76	NE	3	a	...		29.96	761.4	74	ENE	4	o	...			
Macao	...	29.85	758.2	83	W	0	bc	...		29.96	761.0	68	NNE	2	b	...			
Hoihow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pratas Island	...	29.83	757.6	81	NE	6	o	6		29.91	759.3	76	NE	8	o	...			
Phulion	15	29.88	759.0	84	SSE	4	o	7		30.07	762.2	70	NNW	4	b	...			
Tourao	...	29.85	758.2	70	NNW	4	bc	...		29.98	760.1	73	NW	2	...	...			
Cape St. James	...	29.81	757.3	82	SE	3	o	...		29.84	758.5	76	E	2	z	...			
Basco	14	29.75	756.6	88	W	4	o	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Aparri	...	29.72	751.9	83	NE	2	bc	...		29.81	757.3	76	W	2	bc	...			
Tuguegarao	...	29.69	754.2	36	8	0	o	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Vigan	...	29.71	754.6	86	SW	2	bc	...		29.81	757.3	76	0	W	2	bc			
Manila	...	29.72	754.6	80	8	0	bc	...		29.81	757.3	76	6	...	0	bc			
Lepgapi	...	29.72	755.0	91	8	0	c	...		29.81	757.1	76	0	...	0	b			
Calbayog	...	29.72	755.0	88	8	SW	2	bc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tacloban	...	29.72	754.8	86	8	SE	4	bc	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Hoilo	...	29.70	754.3	88	8	S	4	bc	...	29.80	757.0	77	4	...	0	o			
Cebu	...	29.71	754.7	85	8	SEW	4	bd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Surigao	...	29.70	754.4	80	8	...	0	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Swampun	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		29.71	754.6	78	...	...	...	...			
Guam	12.32	29.71	754.6	...	...	...	4	bc	4.23	...	...	...	ENE	2	bc	...			
Yap	11.00	...	...	6	NE	...	bc	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Peleu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	758.4	80	WNW	2	bc	...			
Labuan	14	29.94	780.6	55	0	NW	6	bc	6	29.90	759.4	67	SW	2	bc	...			



6 A.M. FRIDAY,
20th NOVEMBER
sailing for
Victoria and Vancouver
via Shanghai and Japan
one of the

BIG 4 "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

White Empresses are the fastest
liners on the Pacific

12 DAYS FROM CHINA AND 8 DAYS FROM JAPAN
TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Vancouver	Seattle
Emp. of Asia	Nov. 20	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 25	Nov. 26	Dec. 7	Dec. 10
Emp. of Canada	Dec. 5	Dec. 8	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 22	Dec. 25
Emp. of Russia	Dec. 18	Dec. 21	Dec. 22	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Jan. 4	Jan. 7
Emp. of Japan	Jan. 2	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 17	Jan. 20
Emp. of Asia	Feb. 5	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 22	Feb. 25
Emp. of Canada	Feb. 20	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Mar. 8	Mar. 11
Emp. of Russia	Mar. 15	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 31	Apr. 3
Emp. of Japan	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 11	Apr. 14
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 12	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 29	May 2
Emp. of Canada	Apr. 22	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	May 9	May 12
Emp. of Russia	May 19	May 22	May 23	May 24	May 25	May 31	Jun. 3
Emp. of Japan	May 26	May 29	May 30	May 31	Jun. 1	Jun. 10	Jun. 13
Emp. of Asia	Jun. 3	Jun. 6	Jun. 7	Jun. 8	Jun. 9	Jun. 20	Jun. 23
Emp. of Canada	Jun. 17	Jun. 20	Jun. 21	Jun. 22	Jun. 23	Jul. 4	Jul. 7

CANDIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA
and
HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA
The White Empresses connect at Honolulu with
C.A. Line Ships Aorangi and Niagara.

For further information please apply to:

Canadian Pacific

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.
Telephones: Passenger 20702. Freight 20742.



REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.
VARYING FROM £79 TO £120 ON SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
TAIYO MARU ... 24th Nov.
ASAMA MARU ... 8th Dec.
SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.
HIKAWA MARU ... 15th Dec.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

YASUKUNI MARU ... 4th Dec.
BAKONE MARU ... 12th Dec.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

KIPANO MARU ... 21st Nov.
ATSUTA MARU ... 28th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOTTORI MARU ... 27th Nov.
NAGATO MARU ... 30th Nov.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... 25th Nov.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... 10th Dec.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople),
Genoa & Marseilles.

DAKAB MARU ... 20th Dec.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

RANGOON MARU ... 29th Nov.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

PENANG MARU ... 17th Nov.
TOKIWA MARU ... 18th Nov.
ATSUTA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... 10th Nov.

For further information, apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Telephone 20291. (Private exchanges to all Depots.)



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

ANDRE LEBON ... 25th Nov.
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 8th Dec.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Dec.
SEHINX ... 8th Jan.
FORBES ... 19th Jan.
CHENONORAU ... 2nd Feb.
ATHOS II ... 16th Feb.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 1st Mar.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syria, Persia, East Africa,
Madagascar by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Haiphong, Oran, Le Havre, etc. "YANG TSE"
beginning of January, 1932.

For Full Particulars apply to:
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Telephone 16651.

Shipping News

Daily Statement. Waterfront News.
etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 8,336 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
15,474 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:

British	Canton	Through
Kittwa	600	—
Kwangchow	1,732	—
Soochow	—	600
Szechuen	2	430
Tenn	—	25
Liachow	—	—
Tongku	812	—
Huichow	875	765
Seistan	—	—
Penang	900	—
German	—	1,890
Saarbruecken	—	—
Hamburg	606	1,644
Dutch	—	—
Tjisalak	—	5,325
Danish	—	—
G. Diederichsen	35	—
Norwegian	—	—
Maibella	—	—
Bangkok	2,000	—
Japanese	—	2,000
Penang Maru	—	—
Calcutta	532	5,120
Akita Maru	—	1,365
Yokohama	282	794
Chinese	—	8,483
Cheung On	—	—
Shanmei	80	—
Total	8,336	15,474

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday:

Soochow (Br.) Canton	44
Szechuen (Br.) Canton	29
Tenn (Br.) Canton	22
Huichow (Br.) Tongku	2
Seistan (Br.) Penang	676
Saarbruecken (Ger.) H'burg	1
Tjisalak (Dut.) Amoy	135
Maibella (Nor.) Bangkok	4
Cheung On (Chi.) Shanmei	83
Total	1,175

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday were:

British	Arr.	Dep.
German	1	0
Dutch	1	1
Danish	1	1
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	3	3
Chinese	4	1
Total	16	14

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in port yesterday:

Wharves:—Kowloon: Kuo Sang, Penang Maru, Saarbruecken, Akita Maru, Holt's: Jason, Douglas, Lapraik: Haining, Venesia; Sai-kong: Wing Lee.

Docks:—Kowloon: Yu Sang, Limchow, Yei Maru, Wong Shek Kung, Yuan Jong; Talkoo: Hong Hwa, Proteolus, Tung On, Taiyo Maru, Anking, Tai Lee, Kiangsu. Buoy:—At Taina, A3 City of London, A4 Clara Jensen, A5 Seistan, A7 Taiming, A8 Cornville, A9 Tjisalak, A11 Tjisobek, A12 Nansan Maru, B1 Cheongching, B2 Daviken, B3 Liachow, B10 Hai Hing, B11 G. Diederichsen, B12 Svale, B11 Hallas, B12 Apoc, B13 Tehokam, B14 Kwangchow, B15 Kalgan, B16 Maibella, B17 Produce, B18 Sun-Kong, B19 Pong-Tong, B20 Soochow, B21 Huichow, B22 Hinsang, B23 Santo Maru, C1 Huiydan, C2 Michael Jensen, C3 Chungkong, C4 Halldor, C5 Halvard.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships are in port:

Basin:—Tamar, North Wall—Seraph, Seraph, South Wall—Bruce, Marazion, East Hall—Thracian, Seamew, Moorhen, North Arm—Kent, West Wall—Sepoy, Somme, Dock—Stormcloud, Olympus, Perseus, Kowloon—Sirdar, Buoy No. 1—Hermes, Buoy No. 2—Medway and Submarines, Buoy No. 3—Berwick, Buoy No. 4—Cornwall, Buoy No. 5—Sudolk, Foreign—Portuguese transport gun, French gunboat Argus, U.S.S. Helena, Chinese Likin.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING STRIKE.

CREWS WALK OFF THREE SHIPS IN MELBOURNE.

Melbourne, Oct. 18.—Sydney's shipping strike over the dismissal of one man has now extended to Melbourne, where the crews walked off three ships of Australia's diminished Inter-State fleet. A compulsory conference has been called in Melbourne for Monday by the Arbitration Court Conciliation Commissioner.

A slaughterers' strike for "go slow" and a 50 per cent. wage increase has begun in Melbourne and paralysed the lamb export business, which showed great promise and signs of anticipating Argentinian sales. The union officials have been defied, and it is believed that Communist influence from Sydney is responsible for the trouble.

There is great indignation and bitterness that this much-needed export is upset by men who can earn eleven pounds a week. Needy farmers are offering their services, and the exporters have consulted the Police Commissioner, General Blamey, for an assurance of protection for volunteers who will be called in if a settlement is not quickly reached. In the light of previous damaging strikes it will be interesting to see if Australia, which is now fighting hard towards recovery, will prove so long-suffering.

ARRIVALS.

November 15.

Goshu Maru, Japanese str., 3,334 tons, Capt. Kiroshita, from Miike, Kowloon Bay.—M.B.K. Jason, British str., 4,800 tons, Capt. R. T. Hughes, from Singapore, Holt's Wharf.—B. & S.

November 16.

Cheongching, British str., 1,230 tons, Capt. Burleigh, from Canton, buoy No. B1.—J. M. & Co. Gustav Diederichsen, Danish str., 1,352 tons, Captain J. Jacobsen, from Swatow, buoy No. B4.—Jebson & Co.

Huichow, British str., 1,232 tons, Capt. E. M. Gellie, from Wei-haiwei, buoy No. B21.—B. & S. Michael Jensen, Danish str., 1,343 tons, Capt. H. Ipland, from Hoichow, buoy No. C2.—Chin Seng Hong.

Penang Maru, Japanese str., 3,230 tons, Capt. Yoshikio, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Santo Maru, Japanese str., 1,850 tons, Capt. Yoshio, from Dairen, buoy No. B22.—D.K.K. Saarbruecken, German str., 5,366 tons, Capt. J. Meyer, from Manila, Kowloon Wharf.—Melchers & Co.

Soochow, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. H. Gifford, from Canton, buoy No. B20.—B. & S.

Tai Shan, Panamanian str., 3,652 tons, Capt. A. Christiansen, from Manila, buoy No. A6.—Dodwell & Co.

Taiyuan, British str., 2,100 tons, Capt. W. Ferrater, from Amoy, buoy No. A10.—B. & S.

Tchekam, Chinese str., 806 tons, Capt. Lai Yee, from Haiphong, buoy No. B13.—Wo On & Co.

Wing Lee, British str., 651 tons, Capt. J. E. Harvey, from K. C. Wan, Saikong Wharf.—Wo Hop & Co.

CLEARANCES.

November 16.

Akita Maru, for Singapore. Liachow, for Shanghai. City of Roubaix, for Manila. Seistan, for Singapore. Tai Shan, for Keelung. Tai Yuan, for Canton. Taina, for Singapore. Tensan Maru, for Dairen. Tenn, for Newchwang.

STEAMER ARRESTED.

The Spanish steamer Zalla (2,055 tons) was arrested on an Admiralty warrant at Blyth recently.

The writ was issued by the owners of the Newcastle steamer Royston (2,725 tons). The vessels were both damaged in a collision at the entrance to Blyth Harbour.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,000	21st Nov.	Mars. L'don, B'dm, A'werp & Hull
"KIDDERPORN"	5,200	1st Dec.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	5th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"COSFU"	15,000	19th Dec.	do.
"SOMALI"	9,800	26th Dec.	Mars. L'don, B'dm, A'werp & Hull
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	2nd Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KABULANA"	9,000	16th Jan.	Mars. L'don, B'dm, A'werp & Hull
"CHITRAL"	15,000	30th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	13th Feb.	Mars. L'don, B'dm, A'werp & Hull
"NALDERA"	15,000	27th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN"	9,800	6th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Haifa, B'g, B'dm, A'werp & Hull
"CARTRAGE"	15,000	12th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KABULANA"	17,000	28th Mar.	do.
"COSFU"	15,000	9th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	23rd Apr.	do.
"KABULANA"	9,000	6th May	do.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	20th May	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	3rd June	do.
"NALDERA"	15,000	17th June	do.
"KABULANA"	17,000	3rd July	do.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	17th July	do.
"COSFU"	15,000	31st Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	14th Aug.	do.
"NALDERA"	15,000	28th Aug.	do.
"KABULANA"	17,000	11th Sept.	do.

* Cargo only. 1 Calls Calcutta. 2 Calls Djibouti. Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, France, Sea-ways, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Egyptian Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	23rd Nov.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	18th Dec.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	24th Dec.	do.

B.I.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	7,000	2nd Dec.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"NANKIN"	7,000	2nd Jan., 1932	do.
"NELLOBE"	7,000	30th Jan.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 days.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and

The P. & O. British Service of Steamers to London via Suez.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	20th Nov.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"COSFU"	15,000	20th Nov.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEYBER"	9,000	28th Nov.	S'hai & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	4th Dec.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	4th Dec.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NANKIN"	7,000	7th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"SANTHA"	8,000	18th Dec.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KABULANA"	9,000	18th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"NELLOBE"	7,000	4th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"KALYAN"	9,000	9th Jan.	S'hai & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	7,000	15th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	16th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SOUDAN"	9,800	20th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NALDERA"	15,000	29th Jan.	do.
"TANDA"	7,000	26th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Y'hama.
"CARTRAGE"	15,000	12th Feb.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	26th Feb.	do.

* Cargo only. All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans or Purifiers. Louvre Ventilation.

Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Passengers measuring not more than 6 ft. will be received at Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Cross Street, Central, HONG KONG. Agents.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE—AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

ALSO AGENTS FOR

COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE REPORT

of the

"HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS"

"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT."

30 Cents per Copy.

Subscription, paid in advance per annum for delivery in Hong Kong \$12; including Postage to any part of the world—\$18.



BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE

THE PREMIER ALL WATER ROUTE TO NEW YORK and other U.S. Atlantic Ports via Panama.

All vessels call at SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES on route.

Passengers desiring to travel by this interesting route will find the accommodation provided well up to their expectations, and at a cost most reasonable.

42 Days To New York

For Passengers' and Freight information please apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Queen's Buildings. Agents. Telephone 28021.



REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"PATROCLUS" 24th Nov., For Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"ACHILLES" 8th Dec., For Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"NELEUS" 20th Nov., For Port Said, Liverpool and Havre.
"ULYSSES" 16th Dec., For Port Said, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool and Glasgow.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"ADRASTUS" 8th Dec., For Boston, New York & Baltimore via Philippines, Port Swettenham & Singapore.

PACIFIC SERVICE (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"PROTEUS" 21st Nov., For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"IXION" 19th Dec., For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INWARD SERVICE

"MENTOR" 23rd Nov., For S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"HELENUS" 30th Nov., For S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama.

All cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.
For freight, passage rates and information apply to the undersigned.
All bookings are subject to the provisions of the Company's Bill of Lading.

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

November 16, 1931.

On LONDON—	1/8
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 9/16
Bank Bills, 4 months	1/8 11/16
Bank Bills, 6 months	1/8
Documents, 4 months	1/8 1/2
Documents, 6 months	1/8 1/2
On NEW YORK—	27 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	27 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight	27 1/2
On BOMBAY—	94 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	94 1/2
Bank on demand	94 1/2
On CALCUTTA—	94 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	94 1/2
Bank on demand	94 1/2
On SHANGHAI—	1/2 7/8
Bank, at sight	1/2 7/8
On YOKOHAMA—	54 1/2
On demand	54 1/2
On MANILA—On demand	54 1/2
On SINGAPORE—	62 1/2
On demand	62 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand	62 1/2
On HAIPHONG—	62 1/2
On demand	62 1/2
On SAIGON—On demand	62 1/2
On demand	62 1/2
On BANGKOK—	105 1/2
On demand	105 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	1/2 1/8
BAR SILVER, per oz.	31 9/16

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up.....\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds.....\$10,000,000
Storings.....\$2,500,000
Silver.....\$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$30,000,000

Head Office: HONG KONG.

Board of Directors:

Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. J. J. PATTERSON, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. H. Bell.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

B. Lander Lewis, Esq.

G. Miskin, Esq.

T. E. Pearce, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

T. H. R. Shaw, Esq.

J. P. Warren, Esq.

Chief Manager: V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq.

Branches:—

Amoy, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 16th May, 1931. [28]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, V. M. GRAYBURN, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 16th July, 1930. [3]

THE CHASE BANK.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HEAD OFFICE: 18, PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal markets of the world.

Interest Rates on Application.

This Bank is entirely owned by THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, with Resources over U.S. \$2,500,000,000.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

28]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital Gldrs. 150,000,000.— (\$12,500,000.)

Paid-Up Capital Gldrs. 30,000,000.— (\$2,500,000.)

Reserve Funds Gldrs. 40,015,000.— (\$3,334,583.)

Head Office: Amsterdam.

Eastern Head Office: Batavia.

Branches:—Batavia, Bencoolen, Bontoe, Borneo, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

These offices have Self-Deposited Funds to Lend.

London Bankers:—

National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

A. STOKKINE, Manager.

Hong Kong, 12th May, 1931. [30]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency:—

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$11,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$3,665,600

RESERVE FUND.....1,100,000

Branches:—

CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—

THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$50.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital.....\$23,000,000

Reserve Fund.....\$24,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$23,000,000

Agencies and Branches:—

ALOR STAR, BANGKOK, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CHINA, HONG KONG, KUALA LUMPUR, MANILA, MEDAN, Peking, Rangoon, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. STUART, Manager.

Hong Kong, August 17, 1931. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE

(Incorporated in France).

Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up.....Fr. 50,000,000

Special Working Capital.....50,000,000

Reserves.....22,319,000

Branches:—

Paris, Haiphong, Hanoi, Hong Kong, Indochine, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin.

Bankers:—

France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.

San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hong Kong, 24th August, 1931.

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganized October 28, 1928, under special charter of The National Government as an

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

Subscribed Capital.....\$25,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital.....\$24,710,200.00

Reserve Funds.....\$5,920,503.83

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SINGAPORE.

HONG KONG OFFICE:—15, QUEEN'S RD. C.

Authorized Capital.....\$20,000,000

Issued.....\$20,000,000

Paid-up.....\$4,000,000

Reserve Liabilities of Shareholders.....\$4,000,000

Surplus.....\$2,587,000

Branches, Agencies and Correspondents in the principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

TAN ENG HOOI, Manager.

Hong Kong, Sept. 11, 1931. [28]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1918.

HEAD OFFICE: 10 Des Voeux Road, Central, HONG KONG.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$8,000,000.00

TOTAL RESOURCES.....OVER \$8,300,000.00

Every description of Banking Accounts and Exchange business transacted.

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts in Local and Foreign currencies opened for Clients.

Savings Account and Safe Deposit Boxes.

Branches and Agencies all over the world.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

Head Office: 65, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital.....U.S. \$4,000,000

Surplus.....U.S. \$1,573,545

Reserves.....U.S. \$1,808,200

BRANCHES:—

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Bahia, Barcelona, Beijing, Bombay, Brno, Bucharest, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Chicago, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Moscow, Nanking, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches of AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY in Principal Cities of United States of America and Canada.

All classes of Commercial Banking Transactions undertaken.

Personal investment accounts handled.

The Company offers to intending travelers the use of its "Travelers Cheques" and Letters of Credit and, in addition, the world wide services of its thoroughly equipped Travel Department.

Affiliated with

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

Resources.....Over \$2,500,000,000

E. W. DUGGAN, Manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital.....\$3,000,000

Subscribed Capital.....\$1,800,000

Paid-up Capital.....\$1,050,000

Reserve Fund and Rest.....\$1,600,845

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:—

Batavia, Bencoolen, Borneo, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Moscow, Nanking, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Travelers Cheques issued.

Trustee and Executorships undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 29th April, 1931. [29]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund Yen 116,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Alexandria, Hankow, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Moscow, Nanking, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, Sept. 11, 1931. [28]

FOREIGN MAILS

NEW YEAR PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The New Year parcel mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on the 30th November per s.s. "Kashgar". This mail is due in London on the 27th December.

CHRISTMAS LETTER MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN VIA SUEZ

The Christmas Letter Mail for Great Britain via Suez will be closed in the General Post Office on the 31st November per s.s. "Kashgar" as follows:—

Registered Mail 8.45 a.m., 31st November

Ordinary 11.30 a.m.

This mail is due in London on the 27th December.

Christmas and New Year cards bearing not more than five written words and enclosed in open envelopes are accepted by the Post Office at the rate for printed matter, i.e. 4 cents per 2 ounces.

Envelopes must be entirely open.

POSTAL RATES.

Letters. Local 3 cts. China and Macau 4 cts. British Empire (except via Siberia) 4 cts. Foreign Countries and Colonies 20 cts. first oz. British Empire via Siberia 10 cts. each succeeding oz. Local, China and Macau 2 cts. each. All other places 8 cts. each.

The Registration fee is in each case 20 cents.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

Letters for Europe via Siberia intended for transmission by Airmail from Shanghai to Manchouli must be posted over the counter of the G.P.O. or Kowloon Branch Post Office where full particulars of the Airmail service can be obtained.

Times of closing Shanghai-Manchouli Airmails are advertised on the Outward Mail list below.